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THE PACIFIC COAST SPELLING BOOK

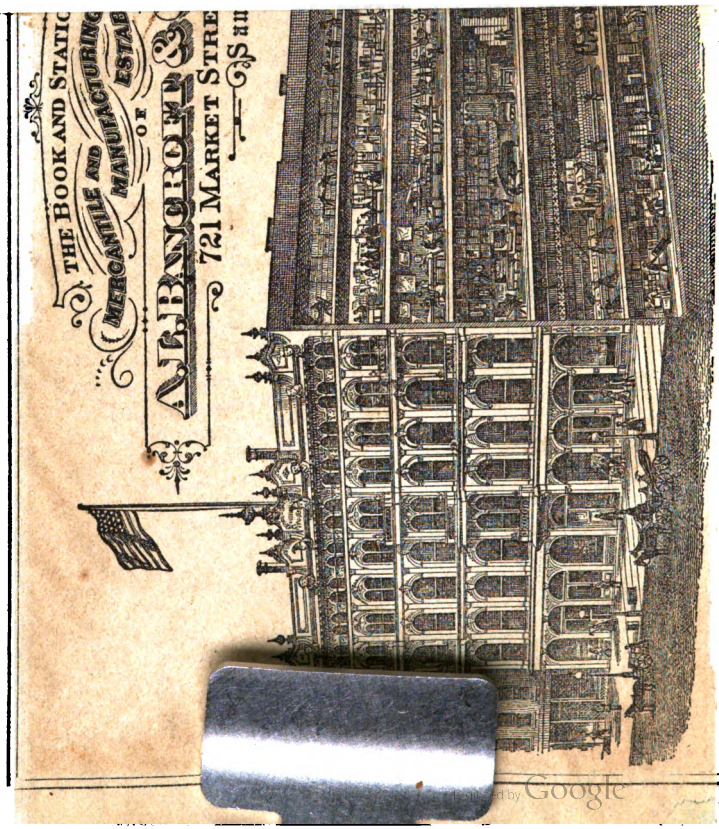
PACIFIC COAST SERIES



SAN FRANCISCO:
A. L. BANCROFT & COMPANY.

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P317



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EXPLANATION.—In this cut we attempt to give, at one view, the outline of our whole business. The length of the building is 170 feet. Commencing with the rear of the basement, which opens on Stevenson Street, is the first floor represented—we have the Elevator, the Artesian Well and the Steam Engine which drives the Machinery in the rooms above. Here are received all goods, and delivered all that are sold at wholesale. One side of this room contains bins of School and Subscription Books; under the Market Street sidewalk, boxes of Stereotype Plates, and on the other side, the unbound stock of our own publications. Ascending the stairs to the ground floor, the principal salesroom is entered; at the Stevenson Street end is the Educational Department, then the Wholesale Desk—although most goods at wholesale are entered and packed in the basement. About the middle of this room are the desks of Law, Bank and Official, and Retail and Library Departments. The room is filled with tables, covered with goods, and showcases and chairs. In the rear of the floor above are the offices of the Proprietor, the Cashier and Bookkeepers. In the Market Street end the offices of the Music and Subscription Departments and Bancroft's Guide. On the third floor is the Printing and Lithographing Department. On the fourth floor the Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory; and on the fifth floor a Library of works relating specially to the Pacific Coast.

SPECIALTIES OF THE BUSINESS. Books; arranged and catalogued under the following classifications, viz: Miscellaneous, School, Scientific, Medical, Law and Subscription Books. **Stationery** of all kinds, Paper, Envelopes, Gold. Steel and Quill Pens, Ink, Fluid, Mucilage, Pencils, Penholders, Slates, Crayons, Copying Books, Presses, etc. **Blank Book Manufacturing**—a full line of shelf goods. Work of all kinds to order promptly and in good style. **Pianos, Organs, Music, etc.**—The Knabe, McCammon, Georgi, Cycloid and Upright Pianos, Prince Organs, Musical Merchandise Sheet Music and Music Books. **Law and Commercial Blanks**—A full line, consisting of over 1,500 different kinds. **Printing**—Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, and Mercantile work executed in the best style, promptly and at reasonable rates. Colored work a specialty. **Lithographing**—Maps, Bonds, Stock Certificates, Checks, Cards, etc., in the latest styles. **Engraving** on Wood, Copper and Steel. **Book Binding** of every description.

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Pacific Coast Series.

THE

PACIFIC COAST

SPELLER.

By A. W. PATTERSON, M. D.



SAN FRANCISCO:
A. L. BANCROFT & COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
1873.

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PREFACE.

THE author has been led to depart from the usual custom of making *two* Spelling Books, by the following considerations: economy, convenience in the class room, and the abundant exercise in Orthography afforded by the Pacific Coast Readers, which this work is designed to accompany.

DICTATION EXERCISES have been given throughout the book, and these the pupils should be required to write, as read by their teacher; thus affording at the same time an excellent drill in spelling, definitions, composition, and penmanship.

In Parts II and III these exercises are also specially designed to give the pupil valuable information, in marked contrast to the strained, and often inelegant, sentences found as Dictation Exercises in other books.

Another peculiar feature is the use of *script*. It is certainly a discouraging task to undertake to master the forms of all our English words by the aid of the memory alone. Rules, reason, or analogy, will do but little for us in our irregular language. We must have, also, the aid of the eye. To this end it is desirable that the word be presented to the eye in the same shape in which our knowledge is to be tested, and applied, for we rarely have occasion to spell otherwise than in writing.

The contents of the book will be found unusually full and systematic, including whatever legitimately belongs to the subject of Orthography.

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THE ALPHABET.

A a



A a

Ape. *Ape.*

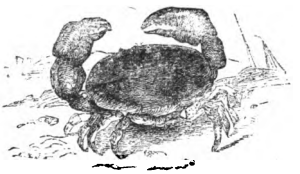
B b



B b

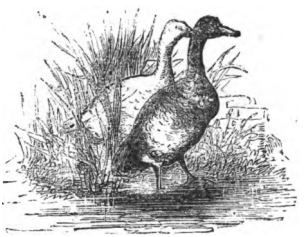
Bear. *Bear.*

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C  c

C *c*

Crab. *Crab.*

D  d

D *d*

Ducks. *Ducks.*

E  e

E *e*

Eagles. *Eagles.*

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F f



F *f*

Fox. *Fox.*

G g



G *g*

Goat. *Goat.*

H h

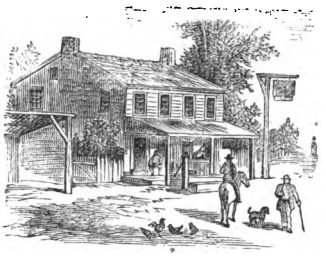


H *h*

Hen. *Hen.*

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I i



I *i*

Inn. *Inn.*

J j



J *j*

Jay. *Jay.*

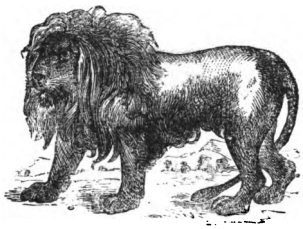
K k



K *k*

King. *King.*

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L  l

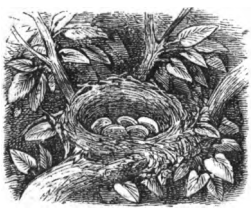
L *l*

Lion. *Lion.*

M  m

M *m*

Moon. *Moon.*

N  n

N *n*

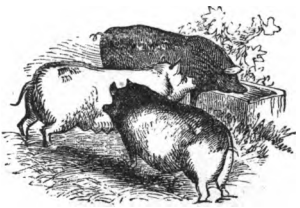
Nest. *Nest.*

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O  o

O *o*

Owl. *Owl.*

P  p

P *p*

Pigs. *Pigs.*

Q  q

Q *q*

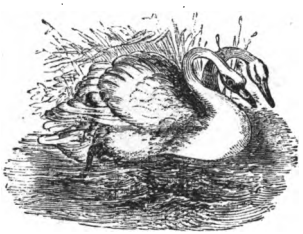
Quill. *Quill.*

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R  r

R *r*

Rabbits. *Rabbits.*

S  s

S *s*

Swans. *Swans.*

T  t

T *t*

Tiger. *Tiger.*

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U  u

U *u*

Urn. *Urn.*

V V

V *v*

Vulture. *Vulture.*

W  W

W *w*

Wolf. *Wolf.*

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X  X

X *x*

Ox. *Ox.*

Y  y

Y *y*

Yoke. *Yoke.*

Z  Z

Z *z*

Zebra. *Zebra.*

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THE ALPHABET.

a b c d e f g
h i j k l m n
o p q r s t u
v w x y z &

A B C D E F
G H I J K L
M N O P Q R
S T U V W X
Y Z &

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PART FIRST.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY treats of Letters, and of their formation into Syllables and Words.

ALPHABET.

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET consists of twenty-six letters, divided into vowels and consonants.

Most of the letters represent several sounds each. The same sounds may also be represented by different letters, or combinations of letters.

VOWELS.

A VOWEL is a letter which has a distinct sound, and may form a syllable by itself.

THE VOWELS are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *w* and *y* when they do not begin a syllable.

A DIPHTHONG is the union of two vowels, as *oi* in *toil*.

CONSONANTS.

A CONSONANT is a letter which cannot be perfectly uttered except in connection with a vowel. The consonants are *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and *w* and *y* when they begin syllables.

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WORDS.

A WORD is the sign of an idea, and may consist of a letter, or a syllable, or a combination of syllables; as *I, we, ourselves.*

A PRIMITIVE word is one that is not derived from another word; as *man, good.*

A DERIVATIVE word is formed by affixing or prefixing a syllable, or syllables, to a primitive word; as *unmanly, goodness.*

A SIMPLE word is one that cannot be divided without destroying the sense; as *book, command.*

A COMPOUND word is formed by joining together two or more simple words; as *copy-book, ink-stand.*

SYLLABLES.

A SYLLABLE is a letter, or several letters combined, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice.

A MONOSYLLABLE is a word of one syllable.

A DISSYLLABLE is a word of two syllables.

A TRISYLLABLE is a word of three syllables.

A POLYSYLLABLE is a word of four or more syllables.

The ULTIMATE is the last syllable of a word; as *ly* in *manly.*

The PENULT, or PENULTIMATE, is the last syllable but one of a word; as *ful* in *carefully.*

The ANTEPENULT, or ANTEPENULTIMATE, is the last syllable but two of a word; as *gal* in *gallantry.*

ORTHOËPY.

ORTHOËPY treats of the Correct Pronunciation of Words.

Our standard in this work, both in spelling and pronunciation, is the latest revised edition of Webster.

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ACCENT.

ACCENT is a stress of the voice upon one or more syllables of a word. All English words of two or more syllables are accented in pronunciation.

When two syllables of the same word are accented, the more forcible is called the PRIMARY, the less forcible the SECONDARY; as in dec′-la-ra′-tion, the heavier mark indicating the Primary Accent.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

A represents seven oral elements or sounds; as heard in āle, ădd, âir, ärm, àsk, a̤ll, wha̤t.

E represents five sounds; as in ēve, ĕnd, êre, e̤ight, ërmine.

I represents four sounds; as in īce, ĭll, pïque, ĭrksome.

O represents six sounds; as in ōld, ŏdd, o̤ther, pro̤ve, bo̤som, ôrder.

OO represents two sounds; as in mo͞on, wo͝ol.

U represents five sounds; as in ūse, tŭb, rṳde, bṳll, ûrge.

Y, when used as a vowel, represents two sounds as in tȳpe, hў̆mn.

SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS.

OI and *OY* represent one sound, as in boil, toy.

OU and *OW* represent one sound, as in out, owl.

SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

B represents one sound; as in barn.

C represents three sounds; as of *s*, in ac̣id; of *k*, in c̣all; of *z*, in disc̣ern.

D represents one sound; as in dale.

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F represents one sound; as in farm; except in *of*, where it has the sound of *v*.

G represents two sounds; as in gone, gem.

H represents one sound; as in home.

J represents one sound; as in jar.

K represents one sound; as in keep.

L represents one sound; as in left.

M represents one sound; as in make.

N represents two sounds; as in nail, linger.

P represents one sound; as in pay.

Q is always followed by *u*, and the two letters, taken together, have the sound of *kw*; as in queen. In words derived from the French, *qu* has the sound of *k*; as in coquette.

R represents one sound, as in carol, varying in force according to its position with reference to the vowel.

S represents two sounds; as in same, has.

T represents one sound; as in tone.

V represents one sound; as in vane.

W, as a consonant, represents one sound; as in wise.

X represents three sounds; that of *ks*, as in tax; that of *gz*, as in exist; and that of *z* at the beginning of words, as in Xerxes.

Y, as a consonant, represents one sound; as in year.

Z represents one sound; as in zone.

SOUNDS OF THE DOUBLE LETTERS.

CH represents three sounds; that of *tsh*, as in lurch; *sh*, as in machine; *k*, as in chorus.

GH represents two sounds; that of *g* hard, as in ghost; that of *f*, as in cough.

NG represents one sound; as in sing.

PH represents one sound; as in phantom.

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SH represents one sound; as in shelf.

TH represents three sounds; its usual sound, as in thing; soft, as in thine, this; the sound of *t*, as in Thomas.

WH represents one sound; as in when.

Nearly all the letters, both vowels and consonants. are sometimes silent.

PECULIAR PRONUNCIATION OF FINAL SYLLABLES.

TIAN, is pronounced *shan;* as gentian.

TIAL, CIAL, are pronounced *shall;* as partial, social.

TIENT, CIENT, are pronounced *shent;* as patient, ancient.

SCIENCE, TIENCE, are pronounced *shence;* as conscience, patience.

CEAN, CION, SION, TION, are pronounced *shun;* as ocean, suspicion, version, nation.

CEOUS, CIOUS, SCIOUS, TIOUS, are pronounced *shus;* as cetaceous, gracious, conscious, cautious.

CRE, CHRE, are pronounced *kur*; as acre, ochre.

QUESTIONS.—Of what does Orthography treat? How many letters are there in the Alphabet? How are they divided? What is a vowel? A consonant? What is the number of each? What is a word? A primitive word? A derivative word? A simple word? A compound word? What is a syllable? A monosyllable? A dissyllable? A trisyllable? A polysyllable? An ultimate? A penult? An antepenult? What is Orthoëpy? Accent? Primary accent? Secondary accent? How many sounds has the vowel A? and give an example of each. E? I? O? U? Y? OO? How many sounds has the consonant B? Give an example of each.

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C? D? F? G? H? J? K? L? M? N? P? Q? R? S? T? V? W? X? Z? How many sounds has Ch? Gh? Ng? Ph? Th? How is *tian* final, pronounced? How are *tial* and *cial*, pronounced? *Tient* and *cient? Science* and *tience?* How *cean, cion, sion* and *tion? Ceous, cious, scious* and *tious? Cre* and *chre?*

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

ā *long*, as in.....āle	ō *long*, as in.....ōld
ă *short*, as in.....ădd	ŏ *short*, as in.....ŏdd
ē *long*, as in.....ēve	ū *long*, as in.....ūse
ĕ *short*, as in.....ĕnd	ŭ *short*, as in.....ŭs
ī *long*, as in.....īce	ȳ *long*, as in.....flȳ
ĭ *short*, as in.....ĭll	ў *short*, as in.....nўmph

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

â, as in.....âir	ȯ, like short *u*, as in. ȯther
ä, *Italian*, as in.....ärm	o͝, like long *oo*, as in. pro͝ve
å, as in..... åsk	o̍, like short *oo*, as in bo̍som
a̤, *broad*, as in.....a̤ll	ô, like broad *a*, as in. ôrder
a̍, like short *o*, as in..whaṭ	o͞o, *long*, as in.....mo͞on
ê, like â, as in.....êre	o͝o, *short*, as in.....wo͝ol
e̱, like long *a*, as in..e̱ight	u̍, preceded by r, as in. ru̍de
ē, as in.....ērmine	u̍, like short *oo*, as in. bu̍ll
ï, like long *e*, as in..pïque	û, as in.....ûrge
ī, like ē, as in....īrksome	

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Oi or oy, (unmarked), as in oil, oyster, toy.
Ou or ow, (unmarked), as in out, owl, vowel.

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CONSONANTS.

ç, *soft*, like *s sharp*, as in çede.
c, *hard*, like *k*, as in call.
ch, (unmarked), as in child.
ch, like *k*, as in chorus.
çh, *soft*, like *sh*, as in çhaise.
g̱, *hard*, as in g̱et.
ġ, *soft* like *j*, as in ġem.
s, (unmarked), as in same.
s̱, *flat* or *vocal*, like *z*, as in has̱.
th, *sharp*, (unmarked), as in third.
th, *soft* or *vocal*, as in thither.
ng, (unmarked), as in sing.
ṉ, as in iṉk.
x̱, like *gz*, as in ex̱ample.
ph, like *f*, (unmarked), as in seraph.
qu, like *kw*, (unmarked), as in quantity
wh, like *hw*, (unmarked), as in awhile.

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ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION.

MONOSYLLABLES.

A monosyllable is a word of one syllable.

NOTE.—In the following Spelling Lessons the *vowel* sounds and *accented syllables* are marked over the columns. When changed underneath, the marks change correspondingly.

Lesson I.

ăm	hō	ĭf	ŏx	hē
an	so	iṣ	of	we
ax	go	in	on	be
aṣ	lo	it	dŏ	ye
at	no	bȳ	to	me
äh	oh	my	ŭp	äў
ha	bo	fy	us	ôr

Lesson II.

It is a b c. O so it is. Am I to go on so? Ay, go on, as I go. So we go. Oh fy, do as I do.

Is it an ax? It is an ax.

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Is it my ax? No, no, it is to be my ax. An ax by an ox.

Lesson III.

băt	măn	măp	băd	băg
cat	can	rap	lad	fag
hat	fan	tap	sad	lag

Lesson IV.

hĕn	bĕg	gĕt	bĕd	hĕm
ten	leg	met	fed	gem
men	keg	net	led	sex
den	peg	set	red	vex

Lesson V.

bĭn	bĭd	hĭt	bĭg	dĭm
din	did	lit	dig	him
fin	hid	pit	fig	rim
tin	lid	sit	pig	sin

Lesson VI.

dŏg	cŏt	bŏb	tŏp	cŏn
fog	dot	cob	fop	don
hog	got	fob	hop	yon
log	not	rob	mop	tŏn

Lesson VII.

tŭb	cŭt	dŭg	gŭm	cŭp
cub	nut	hug	hum	sup
hub	hut	mug	rum	pup
rub	but	rug	sum	jut

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A cat is a bed, or a cat is a hut. A man set a net. We can sit by it.

Lesson VIII.

căb	răp	păd	băn	năg
dab	had	dam	ran	sag
gāb	lad	hăm	tan	gāg
nab	mad	jam	van	tag
cap	gad	ram	nap	wag

Lesson IX.

bĕt	pĕn	ĕgg	wĕd	rĭb
let	den	ell	web	fib
jet	ken	yet	neb	fix
pet	wen	yes	ebb	mix
wet	beg	elm	elk	six

Lesson X.

kĭd	wĭn	dĭp	tĭp	fĭt
kin	gig	hip	rip	nit
gin	jig	nip	ink	wit
pin	rig	lip	ill	sill
inn	wig	sip	bit	will

Lesson XI.

hŏt	sŏt	rŏd	tŏp	bûr
jot	box	sod	job	cur
lot	fox	nod	mob	fur
pot	hod	lop	sob	pur

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Lesson XII.

bŭg	dŭn	sŭn	bŭd	wăx
jug	fun	tun	cud	fat
lug	gun	tut	mud	mat
mug	nun	rut	lăx	pat
tug	run	nut	tax	rat

It is a tin can. We can go on. To lap off is to cut off A sad lad is a bad lad. To rap is to hit. A fib is a lie. A cur is a dog. The cat can purr.

Lesson XIII.

răg	cat	ȧnt	wạll	mär
hag	vat	ask	fall	tar
sag	sat	asp	call	bar
tag	gap	aft	caw	art
fag	hap	wạs	war	are

Lesson XIV.

bāy	jāy	rāy	āçe	āid
day	lay	say	aġe	pär
fay	may	way	ape	âir
gay	nay	ail	ate	wăx
hay	pay	ale	aim	Ann

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Lesson XV.

shē	thē	cow	bŏg	ōwe
see	leȧ	how	cog	own
fee	peȧ	bow	log	ore
lee	sea	now	dog	old
bee	key	mow	nog	ope

Lesson XVI.

cry̆	wry̆	thy̆	eye̊	tīe
dry	shy	why	bye	vie
fry	sly	rye	buy	die
pry	spy	dye	guy	lie
try	sty	lye	nye	pie

Lesson XVII.

boy	dew	pew	coo	sūe
coy	few	yew	too	cue
hoy	hew	yo̤u	moo	due
joy	mew	who	loo	hue
toy	new	two	woo	ru̇e

My son, see, the sun is up. A top is a toy. A lad is a boy. We can see far out on the sea. He, too, may go to the two men. All men die. Use the red dye.

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Lesson XVIII.

gạll	rạw	ạll	ärc	cŏt
daw	saw	awl	ear	dot
haw	paw	mall	far	got
law	taw	wạd	arm	not
maw	awe	wan	gar	lot

Lesson XIX.

lōw	oat	hōe	ŏff	ġŭn
tow	row	roe	oft	tȯn
sow	fro	toe	ôrb	won
bow	doe	ode	nor	one
mọw	foe	pro	for	sọn

The dew is on the hay. The pay is due. Ere he can go, let him get the air. Saw the rye. Do you say so? Let the bee go. It may be ill. Ha! it is a hoe for the man to use. Lo! the boy is on the low nag. It is a fir log. The fur of the fox. We row on the bay. The men are

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in a row. The boy can bow. The bow is on the ox. Men mow hay and put it in the mow.

The man can sit in the inn. Oh! do you owe him? Hey! it is fun to be on the hay. All men can not use the awl. It is a yew log for you.

Lesson XX.

brāy	clāy	bāle	sāle	māke
dray	flay	dale	vale	rake
fray	play	gāle	babe	sake
gray	slay	hale	bake	take
pray	stay	male	cake	wake
tray	sway	pale	lake	vase

Lesson XXI.

beet	reed	heel	seek	seen
deed	seed	keel	week	ween
feed	weed	peel	reel	deep
heed	beef	peek	deem	peep
meed	reef	meek	seem	weep
need	deer	reek	teem	keep

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Lesson XXII.

nīne	mīne	kīte	fīre	līçe
pine	sine	mite	hire	diçe
dine	vine	rite	mire	miçe
fine	wine	site	wire	niçe
line	bite	sign	sire	riçe
kine	çite	high	tire	viçe

Lesson XXIII.

rōll	hōle	c̄ōde	mōpe	pōne
poll	mole	lode	rope	bowl
boll	pole	mode	bone	jowl
toll	sole	rode	c̄one	soul
dole	tole	hope	hone	soap
bole	bode	lope	lone	sore

Lesson XXIV.

c̄ūte	lūke	mūse	hŭng	c̄lŭb
lute	huġe	mule	rung	chub
mute	dupe	rule	sung	must
c̄ube	tune	s̱pŭn	drub	hump
tube	fume	stun	grub	lump
duke	fus̱e	shun	stub	pump

A fray is a row. A mule can bray. A hale boy can play all day. Wake ere the sun is in the vale.

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Lesson XXV.

dāçe	fāde	rāge	māne	dāme
façe	lade	sage	pane	fame
maçe	made	wage	sane	game
laçe	wade	bane	wane	lame
paçe	cage	cane	vane	name
raçe	page	Dane	came	same

Lesson XXVI.

beer	beeş	meet	lēak	dēal
deer	feeş	bēad	peak	heal
leer	leeş	lead	beak	meal
peer	seeş	mead	reak	neal
seer	beet	read	weak	peal
veer	feet	leaf	beal	reap

Lesson XXVII.

bīde	fīfe	pīle	sīze	tīme
hide	life	tile	dive	pipe
ride	rife	vile	rive	ripe
side	wife	wile	dime	type
tide	bile	riṣe	lime	wipe
wide	file	wiṣe	rime	dike

Lesson XXVIII

blŏt	clŏg	lŏng	chŏp	dŏff
clot	flog	gong	prop	loft
plot	frog	song	drop	soft
shot	loss	bond	crop	moth
spot	moss	fond	loll	mock
trot	toss	pond	doll	dock

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Lesson XXIX.

dēar	sēar	thee	nēat	zēal
fear	year	flee	feat	beam
gēar	flea	glee	seal	ream
hear	plea	bēat	teal	seam
near	free	heat	veal	team
tear	tree	meat	weal	heap

We meet to dine on the wild meat. The sore will heal on his lame heel. Our home is dear. See the tame deer.

Lesson XXX.

cāpe	cāse	rāve	gāte	sāte
rape	cave	save	hate	gaze
nape	gave	wave	late	haze
tape	lave	bate	mate	maze
tame	nave	date	pate	raze
base	pave	fate	rate	rays

Lesson XXXI.

bĕnd	sĕnd	fĕll	bĕst	wĕst
fend	tend	sell	jest	zest
lend	vend	well	lest	test
mend	wend	yell	nest	dent
pend	bell	less	pest	bent
rend	dell	mess	vest	lent

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Lesson XXXII.

bĭll	mĭll	hĭss	rĭft	wĭlt
fill	pill	kiss	sift	milk
gĭll	rill	miss	gĭlt	silk
ġill	sill	this	hĭlt	kink
hill	till	fish	milt	link
kill	will	lift	tilt	mink

Lesson XXXIII.

bōat	rōam	dōor	crōw	snōw
goat	oath	coax	flow	know
goal	both	hoax	grow	mown
coal	loaf	soak	glow	torn
foam	home	show	slow	sown
loam	dome	blow	stow	moan

The gill of a fish. A gill of milk. The reed is high. We read this page. He may be weak for a week, or more.

Lesson XXXIV.

bāil	pāil	lāid	gain	wāin
fail	rail	maid	lain	waif
hail	sail	paid	main	days
jail	tail	raid	pain	bays
mail	vail	Cain	rain	says
nail	wail	fain	vain	ways

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Lesson XXXV.

glăd	slăb	flăg	jămb	lănk
clad	scab	slag	lamb	rank
brad	fact	tag	lamp	sank
shad	tact	snag	damp	band
drab	lack	swag	bank	hand
crab	drag	crag	dank	have

Lesson XXXVI.

pĕnt	dĕlf	thĕn	wĕpt	wĕld
rent	pelf	wren	kept	left
sent	self	ḡlen	sect	head
tent	helm	melt	text	dead
vent	yelk	pelt	desk	read
went	when	welt	held	shed

Lesson XXXVII.

clăm	băng	snăp	slăp	pănt
dram	fang	chap	dash	raft
cram	ḡang	trap	ḡash	bask
clan	pang	wrap	hash	cask
plan	rang	clap	lash	hasp
tank	sang	flap	bade	bath

Lesson XXXVIII.

kĭng	flĭt	hĭnt	pĭck	fish
ring	twit	lint	rick	wish
sing	writ	mint	sick	wisp
wing	whit	limb	tick	fist
inch	quit	kick	wick	list
grit	dint	lick	with	mist

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Lesson XXXIX.

nōte	c̄ōve	pōst	gōre	dōze
c̄ote	hove	port	lore	hoṣe
dote	rove	pork	more	noṣe
mote	wove	bolt	pore	roṣe
rote	host	c̄olt	sore	tone
vote	most	dolt	soar	zonē

The seam of his coat does not seem warm. He did a feat. The pole is ten feet high. A bale of hay. Bail him out of jail. Do not jam your hand on the jamb.

DISSYLLABLES.

A Dissyllable is a word of two syllables.

Note.—See that the words are correctly divided into syllables.

Lesson XL.

lā′dy	bā′by	sā′go	tā′per
sha-dy	ra-çy	ha-lo	pa-per
gra-vy	ha-zy	bak-er	fa-vor
wav-y	la-zy	mak-er	la-bor
na-vy	ma-zy	wa-fer	va-por

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Lesson XLI.

ĕv′er	rĕv′el	rĕn′der	mĕd′al
sev-er	let-ter	ġen-der	mel-on
ċlev-er	bet-ter	fen-nel	er-ror
bev-el	fes-ter	den-tal	ter-ror
lev-el	ten-der	met-al	er-rand

Lesson XLII.

tī′ny	trī′al	wīl′y	sī′lent
brin-y	ri-val	slȳ-ly	fi-nīte
slim-y	fi-nal	dry-ly	mi-ş̱er
bri-dle	spi-nal	spi-çy	çi-der
Bi-ble	spi-ral	shy-ly	fi-ber
di-al	vi-tal	shin-y	fif-er

Lesson XLIII.

hō′ly	tō′tal	tō̆per	ō′ver
sto-ry	vo-ċal	to-ken	jok-er
ston-y	lo-ċal	broken	pok-er
o-ral	ċho-ral	po-em.	post-er
o-val	vot-er	bro-ker	bold-ness
o-pal	so-ber	drov-er	ċold-ness

Lesson XLIV.

hū′mid	dū′ċal	ċū-bĭt	mū′ş̱ic
lu-çid	lu-nar	du-ty	stu-dent
lu-rid	pu-ny	flu-id	stu-por
tu-mid	blu-ish	fu-el	ju-ry
stu-pid	flu-ent	fu-ry	suit-or
Cu-pid	bu-gle	fu-ş̱ion	du-ly

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Lesson XLV.

rŏb′ber	of′ten	mŏck′er	hŏv′el
job-ber	cof-fer	lock-er	nov-el
com-ic	col-ic	dock-et	hol-ly
con-ic	cof-fin	rock-et	on-sĕt
chron-ic	cof-fee	pock-et	son-net
bon-net	cob-bler	sock-et	top-ic

Mist in the air will make it hazy. Dry fuel will make a hot fire. It is our duty to do the best we can. A hovel is a hut or a shed. A robber robs on the high way. Comic means funny. Put the poker on the hearth.

Lesson XLVI.

fā′tal	rān′ger	vāin′ly	hās′ten
na-val	dan-ger	sail-or	chas-ten
la-bel	gain-ful	trai-tor	va-ry
an-gel	pain-ful	may-or	dai-ry
wa-ger	rain-y	wak-en	dai-sy
trad-er	dain-ty	cray-on	wa-ry

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Lesson XLVII.

měr′ry	rĕad′y	pĕn′ny	sĕc′ond
ber-ry	dead-ly	plen-ty	ten-et
bel-fry	tep-id	pet-ty	ten-ant
ġen-try	fet-id	jet-ty	hec-tor
twen-ty	sev-en	ven-om	rec-tor
emp-ty	sex-ton	sel-dȯm	dex-ter

Lesson XLVIII.

lī′ar	lī′on	ī′dol	pī′rate
bri-er	sçi-on	i-dle	cli-māte
cri-er	si-ren	i-dler	cli-max
driv-er	spi-der	i-çy	cri-sis
div-er	tri-fler	fi-at	shȳ-ness
sti-fle	i-vy	fi-nis	spry-ness

Lesson XLIX.

frŏl′ic	clŏs′et	com′mȧ	cŏn′dŭct
col-lar	blos-som	com-mon	con-sul
sol-açe	cop-y	con-crēte	cob-wĕb
vol-ley	doc-tor	com-pend	fore-head
pol-ish	bot-tle	com-răde	for-est
prom-ise	vom-it	con-cȯrd	gos-pel

A pirate is a robber on the high seas. A ranger in the West is a rover. The sexton

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rings the bell in the belfry. The doctor gave the consul some cider in a bottle. It is unwise to be idle.

Lesson L.

fā′ble	lā′tent	lāte′ly	Ā′pril
ḡa-ble	pay-ment	safe-ly	a-ċorn
ta-ble	rai-ment	play-fụl	pa-tron
la-vȧ	safe-ty	way-ward	pa-thos
ra-zor	pas-try	sa-ċred	ċha-os
va-por	gra-vy	a-ġent	ċase-ment

Lesson LI.

măt′tĕr	ăd′der	băd′ness	băt′tle
pat-ter	mad-der	sad-ness	ċat-tle
hat-ter	rag-ḡed	glad-ness	rav-el
lat-ter	ar-rant	mad-ness	pan-el
bal-lad	ḡal-lant	plat-ter	flan-nel
sal-ad	man-fụl	flat-ter	man-tel

Lesson LII.

fĕnd′er	nĕt′tle	fĕr′ry	mĕs′saġe
tend-er	ket-tle	ver-y	mess-māte
des-pot	nest′le	heav-y	rel-ie
fet-lŏck	peb-ble	ċhem-ist	rel-iet
ep-oċh	set-tle	cher-ub	neth-er
ġen-tle	tem-ple	meth-od	ledġ-er

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Lesson LIII.

vĭc-ar	çın′der	wrĭt′ten	çĭv′il
pil-lar	din-ner	nim-ble	çiv-ic
bil-let	in-ner	brin-dle	riġ-id
fil-let	lin-en	siṉ-gle	friġ-id
mil-let	mit-ten	sim-ple	viv-id
bit-ter	kit-ten	lit-tle	tim-id

Go over the river on the ferry boat. Badness and sadness are often the same. He is wayward who will have his own way.

Lesson LIV.

tĭn′der	mĭll′er	bĭg′ness	ḡĭd′dy
tin-ner	riv-er	fit-ness	çit-y
win-ner	liv-er	ĭll-ness	lil-y
vig-or	ḡiv-er	wind-lass	silk-y
viṣ-or	sliv-er	sick-ness	iṉk-y
sil-ver	fish-er	pin-çerṣ	fit-ly

Lesson LV.

bē′ing	lē′ḡal	ē′rȧ	ġē′nus
see-ing	deep-er	e-vil	re-bus
flee-ing	ve-nal	stee-ple	se-roŭs
re-al	fe-ver	peo-ple	se-cant
re-ḡal	çe-dar	sea-ṣon	se-cret
pe-nal	tre-mor	rea-ṣon	se-quel

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Lesson LVI.

The sound of ă, as in ăt.

ăm′ble	shăt′ter	ăp′ple	shăl′lŏt
ram-ble	scat-ter	grap-ple	shal-lop
gāb-ble	an̲-gle	hand-le	pad-lŏck
bab-ble	tan̲-gle	man-tle	had-dock
flat-ter	jan̲-gle	pad-dle	mat-tock

Lesson LVII.

The sound of ĭ, as in fĭn.

wĭl′low	bĭg′ot	sĭng′er	ĭn′land
bil-low	spig-ot	sin-ner	in-ward
win-dōw	in-got	sis-ter	in-most
wis̲-dom	bib-ber	sit-ter	in-sŭlt
pig-eon	bid-der	slip-per	in-step

A shallop is a boat with two masts. A hammock is a kind of hanging bed. The willow grows near the lake.

A nag will amble or pace. The pigeon will stay by his cot.

Carrots grow in the garden.

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Lesson LVIII.

The sound of ă, as in ăt.

ăm′ber	hăm′mer	flăt′ly	păr′rot
stam-mer	mam-moth	plan-et	ran-dŏm
ban-ner	bad-ly	gas-trie	van-ish
man-ner	sad-ly	fran-tie	fam-ish
ban-ter	man-ly	pan-ic	lav-ish

Lesson LIX.

The sound of ă, as in ăt.

eăn′dy	eăn′vas	hăv′oe	glăd′ly
bran-dy	pan-ther	gal-lop	mad-ly
shan-ty	pan-eake	rab-bit	fan-çy
seant-y	val-ley	ear-rot	am-bush
pan-try	val-or	fal-low	hab-it

Lesson LX.

The sound of ō, as in nōte.

pō′ny	fōre′mōst	pōs′tern	mōp′ish
ero-ny	fro-ward	post-märk	molt-en
sto-ry	lone-sŏme	tro-phy	port-ly
roş-y	fore-man	poul-try	eold-ly
o-şier	post-man	sole-ly	bold-ly

Lesson LXI.

The sound of ĭ, as in fĭn.

bĭt′tern	ĭn′flux	sĭn′fụl	çy̆n′ie
çis-tern	in-sŭlt	will-fụl	mys-tie
piğ-my	wind-mill	tin-sel	myth-ie
chim-ney	dis-taff	stin-ğy	rĭng-let
in-dex	dis-côrd	wit-ty	pil-grim

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The lark will carol at the dawn of day. The pilgrim gave a shilling to the boatman. The index will cite you to the page.

Lesson LXII.

The sound of ā, as in āpe.

at-tāin′	a-vāil′	en-gāġe′	be-lāy′
de-tain	a-wait	en-raġe	de-lay
re-shape	a-base	in-sane	col-late
re-paid	de-base	ur-bane	se-date
pre-vail	de-façe	pro-fane	be-late

Lesson LXIII.

The sound of ē, as in mēte.

a-greed′	be-liēf′	com-pēte′	un-clēan′
in-deed	re-lief	con-çeit	de-mean
ex-çeed	es-teem	de-çeit	de-feat
a-gree	re-deem	ap-peal	re-peat
de-gree	can-teen	re-peal	re-veāl

Lesson LXIV.

The sound of ī, as in defīle.

de-fȳ′	ad-vīçe′	com-bīne′	de-fīle′
de-ny	de-viçe	con-fine	re-vile
a-līve	un-kind	a-like	com-pile
ar-rive	un-bind	be-like	a-side
in-çite	be-hind	dis-like	a-bide

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Lesson LXV.

The sound of ĭ, as in fĭll.

a-kĭn′	fụl-fĭll′	pre-dĭct′	con-sĭst′
be-gĭn	in-still	per-mit	in-sist
dis-miss	be-dim	sub-mit	as-sist
re-miss	cŏm-mit	ad-mit	ad-mix
a-miss	ad-dict	af-flict	af-fix
a-mid	con-vict	en-rich	com-mix

We cannot foresee all that may come to pass. Urbane means civil, sedate, kind. Dismiss your fears; nothing will go amiss. Esteem kind advice. Reveal his deceit. Deny not a kind act to any one.

Lesson LXVI.

The sound of ō, as in gō.

de-nōte′	fōre-bōde′	jo-cose′	fōre-gō′
de-vote	dis-robe	mo-rose	be-low
ăl-cove	pro-voke	be-hold	im-port
a-rose	re-voke	un-fold	re-port
a-bode	con-dole	un-yoke	com-pose
com-mode	con-sole	un-told	ex-pose

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Lesson LXVII.

The sound of ŏ, as in nŏt.

a-lŏng′	un-lŏck′	ac-cŏst′	al-lŏt′
be-long	be-mock	a-dopt	be-sot
pro-long	a-loft	a-non	un-shot
be-yond	a-cross	up-on	be-got
un-shod	em-boss	un-stop	for-got

Lesson LXVIII.

The sound of oi, as in coil, and oy, as in boy.

al-lŏy′	rē-bŏil′	joint′ing	a-droit′
an-noy	re-coil	point-ing	re-coil
de-coy	em-broil	cloy-ing	ex-ploit
em-ploy	ad-join	noi-some	foi′ble
en-joy	en-join	clois-ter	oys-ter

Lesson LXIX.

The sound of ū as in tūbe.

al-lūde′	en-sūe′	dis-pūte′	ac-cūse′
de-lude	pûr-sue	im-pute	a-muse
as-sume	di-lute	ex-cuse	re-buke
con-sume	pol-lūte	mis-use	con-duçe
pĕr-fume	com-pute	re-fuse	in-duçe

Lesson LXX.

The sound of ŭ as in bŭt.

ro-bŭst′	re-fŭnd′	cor-rŭpt′	bŭlk′y
un-just	ro-tund	dis-cuss	sulk-y
ad-just	an-nul	dis-gust	crust-y
re-but	a-dult	ab-rupt	dusk-y
re-buff	con-sult	de-duct	husk-y

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Lesson LXXI.

The sound of ă, as in ăct.

ca-năl′	de-mănd′	un-wrăp′	era-văt′
ca-bal	a-back	en-act	re-lax
de-camp	at-tack	ex-act	a-dăpt
en-camp	at-tach	re-cant	be-găn
dis-band	per-haps	gal-lant	a-bash
de-cant	de-tach	le-vant	un-man

The jocose are not likely to be morose. They will encamp by the road-side. Allow no one to lead you into a bad act. Employ your time as best you can. Never refuse to listen to kind advice. A red sky may forebode a wet day. The army will disband and go home. The rebuff was still not enough. We import silks of all kinds. Never relax your efforts to do good.

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Lesson LXXII.

The sound of ụ, as in rụde.

brụ′tish	frụit′ful	rụ′by	pe-rụse′
pru-dish	pru-dent	ru-mor	ab-struse.
ruth-less	cru-et	tru-ant	scru′ple
bru-tal	dru-id	ru-in	tru-ly
fru-gal	pru-dençe	rul-er	prun-ing
ru-ral	prun-er	rude-ly	ac-cuse′
cru-el	cruis-ing	crude-ly	sure′ty

Lesson LXXIII.

The sound of ȯ, as in lȯve.

ȯn′ion	hȯv′er	cȯm′pass	a-mȯngst′
ov-en	cov-er	shov-el	a-mong
plov-er	col-or	com-ing	a-bove
slov-en	smoth-er	won-der	monk′ey
ton-naġe	stom-ach	lov-ing	mon-grel
cov-et	wor-ry	doz-en	moth-er
gov-ern	com-fort	thor-ough	pom-mel

Lesson LXXIV.

The sound of û, as in bûr.

bûr′dŏck	cûrl′ing	tûr′key	pûr′ple
burg-lar	curs-ed	turn-ing	fur-ther
bur-ġess	purs-er	tur-bid	de-mur′
curb-stōne	sur-plĭçe	tur-tle	con-cur
cur-few	sur-ġeon	fur-nish	un-curl
cur-lew	sur-feĭt	mur-der	u-surp
spurn-er	pur-chase	nurt-ure	nurs′ling

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Lesson LXXV.

The sound of ĭ, as in lĭp.

quĭck'ly	kĭtch'en	quĭv'er	thĭn̲k'ing
thick-ly	chick-en	shiv-er	tin̲k-er
rich-ly	quick-en	fish-ing	whis-per
ḡuin-ea	thick-en	wish-ing	dis-trict
stryċh-nĭne	sprin̲-kle	print-ing	dis-tich

Lesson LXXVI.

The sound of ō long, as in sō.

lōne'sȯme	ō'si̲er	bōat'swain	lōad'ing
whole-sȯme	por-trait	load-stone	smoul-der
mourn-fụl	post-scrĭpt	bowl-der	bol-ster
bo-rax	pro-file	bow-sprĭt	poul-tiçe
pro-grăm̈me	yeo-man	foe-man	shoul-der

Lesson LXXVII.

The sound of ŏ short, as in cŏt.

ċŏn'trīte	hŏn'est	ċŏn'trȧst	pŏr'ridge
ċon̲-cōurse	joc-und	ċot-taġe	schol-ar
mon-stroŭs	ċol-leġe	fore-head	trom-bōne
shock-ing	ċon̲-ḡress	hogs̲-head	ċon̲-quer
block-hĕad	ċon̲-quest	lodġ-er	ċon-script

Lesson LXXVIII.

The sound of ŭ short, as in bŭd.

blŭd'ġeon	dŭmp'ling	bŭg'ḡy	sċŭll'ion
dud-ġeon	rough-ly	bum-per	sculp-tor
ḡud-ġeon	tough-ly	bun̲-ḡler	slug̲-ḡard
dun-ġeon	buck-ram	ful-some	smug̲-ḡler
lunch-ċon	buck-skĭn	south-ern	snuff-ers

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Lesson LXXIX.

The sound of ā long, as in lāy.

a-fraid′	cur-tāil′	com-plāin′	en-chāin′
up-braid	re-main	ex-plain	ar-raign
as-sail	de-claim	diş-dain	cam-paign
out-sail	re-claim	or-dain	çham-paign
re-tail	ex-claim	con-tain	com-plaint
de-tail	pro-claim	ob-tain	re-straint

Lesson LXXX.

The sound of ā long, as in lāy, continued.

ap-prāiṣe′	em-brāçe′	ar-rānġe′	way-lāy′
dis-praiṣe	gri-maçe	de-ranġe	pre-pay
e-rase	un-safe	es-tranġe	re-pay
in-case	vouch-safe	ex-changḙ	con-vey
dis-graçe	cru-sade	de-fame	sur-vey
dis-plaçe	dis-suade	in-flame	o-bey
mis-plaçe	per-suade	in-lay	a-bāte

They grow bolder. A bowl=der is a roundish stone. A seer is a prophet. The sere and yellow leaf of autumn. Seal the letter. Ceil the room. Circus riders per=form some bold feats. The peel

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of an apple. A peal of thunder. The Indian tried to steal the steel trap. A belle is a fine young lady. Ring the bell. Dost thou know that thou art dust? Cell, a small room. Sell the goods. Wrest, to take away. Rest, repose. There were two men who lost their way. The beech tree grows near the lake. They rode along the beach.

Lesson LXXXI.

The sound of ā long, as in lāy, continued.

de-bāte′	block-āde′	mis-tāke′	be-trāy′
cre-ate	de-grade	par-take	dis-plāy
se-date	pa-rade	a-wake	a-stray
re-late	in-hale	a-way	ĭn-vēigh
trans-late	re-gāle	dis-may	in-flāte
ăr-cade	for-sake	af-fray	mis-state

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Lesson LXXXII.

The sound of ă short, as in lătch.

un-lătch′	ex-pănse′	băl′ançe	stăt′ūe
dis-patch	ro-mançe	gal-lop	stat-ūre
de-camp	ex-tract	gram-mar	jack-et
de-cant	sub-tract	tran-script	jave-lin
re-fract	con-tract	sand-wich	trag-ic
at-tack	at-tract	dan-druff	gas-tric

Lesson LXXXIII.

The sound of ï, as in marïne, and of ē, as in be-seem.

fa-tïgue′	ton-tïne	ġen-teel	trust-ēe′
in-trigue	ma-rine	un-seal	set-tee
ob-lique	ma-chine	be-seem	gran-dee
an-tique	ca-priçe	ex-treme	grant-ee
u-nique	po-liçe	con-vene	de-gree
pe-lisse	va-lise	su-preme	fu-see

Lesson LXXXIV.

The sound of ē, as in tēa.

com-plēte′	be-liēve′	dis-ēase′	de-çēase′
ath-lete	re-lieve	un-sheathe	de-crease
de-plete	a-chieve	im-peach	in-crease
re-plete	ag-grieve	be-speak	re-lease
re-ceipt	re-prieve	con-geal	be-neath
se-crete	re-trieve	un-seal	be-queath

Unsheathe your sword. Water congeals on a very cold day.

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Stature means size; statue, an image; statute, a law. Grammar teaches us how to speak and write. He took a receipt for his money. He felt aggrieved at the attack made upon him.

Lesson LXXXV.

The sound of ĕ, as in mĕt.

be-hĕad′	be-hĕld′	con-tĕnd′	re-trĕnch′
in-stead	up-held	de-sçend	a-venġe
her-self	ā-mend	im-pend	re-venġe
him-self	as-çend	in-tend	a-fresh
bur-lesque	at-tend	of-fend	re-fresh
gro-tesque	be-friend	in-trench	com-pel

Lesson LXXXVI.

The sound of ĕ, as in mĕt, continued.

con-dĕmn′	ex-çĕl′	ex-ĕmpt′	im-mĕnse′
con-temn	ex-pel	con-tempt	in-tense
ā-men	fōre-tell	com-mençe	con-tent
di-vest	ho-tel	of-fençe	pre-tend
de-test	pro-pel	con-dense	as-sent
a-mends	re-pel	ex-pense	con-sent

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Lesson LXXXVII.

The sound of ĕ, as in mĕt, continued.

ac-çĕpt′	e-lĕct′	ar-rĕst′	re-quĕst′
ex-çept	e-rect	at-test	sug-ġest
a-dept	ex-pect	be-hest	ad-dress
ef-fect	neg-lect	be-quest	ag-ġress
con-nect	re-spect	con-test	ca-ress
cor-rect	sub-ject	mo-lest	con-fess

Lesson LXXXVIII.

The sound of ī long, as in fīle.

con-fīde′	re-ş̄īde′	com-pīle′	as-sīgn′
de-çide	de-scribe	de-file	be-nign
a-stride	pre-scribe	re-vile	de-sign
di-vide	sub-ş̄cribe	sub-lime	con-dign
pre-ş̄ide	o-bliġe	be-times	con-sign
pro-vide	be-ḡuile	a-lign	ma-lign

Lesson LXXXIX.

The sound of ī long, as in fīle, continued.

ca-nīne′	ad-mīre′	af-frīght′	in-dīte′
com-bine	ac-quire	a-light	in-vite
con-fine	de-ş̄ire	a-right	po-lite
en-shrine	en-quire	be-night	re-quite
en-twine	en-tiçe	de-light	re-çite
a-while	con-cise	ig-nite	con-trive

A concise statement of facts.

He made amends for his error.

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Try to acquire a pleasant address. An immense hotel. Rains refresh the earth. When sinners entice thee, consent thou not. Perform the task assigned you. Indite a polite note.

Lesson XC.

The sound of ī long, as in file, continued.

de-prīve′	Ju-lȳ′	sur-prīse′	di-vīne′
de-rive	sup-ply	dis-guise	in-cline
sur-vive	re-mind	ap-prize	de-mise
al-lȳ	a-rise	as-size	de-sire
a-wry	chas-tise	pro-scribe	pre-mise
be-lie	com-prise	tran-scribe	de-spise

Lesson XCI.

The sound of ĭ short, as in pĭn.

un-pĭn′	com-mĭt′	a-bўss′	e-mĭt′
with-in	in-fringe	a-miss	re-fit
ab-scind	dis-tinct	a-midst	sub-mit
re-scind	ex-tinct	ex-ist	com-mix
in-flict	re-print	en-list	trans-fix
con-flict	el-lipse	ac-quit	be-twixt
con-strict	e-clipse	be-fit	trans-mit

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Lesson XCII.

The sound of ō long, as in rōde.

e-rōde′	en-rōll′	be-fōre′	ap-prōach′
ex-plode	pa-role	de-plore	re-proach
a-board	pa-trol	ig̱-nore	en-croach
en-robe	fore-show	im-plore	a̱l-though
un-robe	a-dore	pro-mote	cor-rode
ca-jole	a-bode	re-mote	pro-rogue
con-trol	a-shore	af-ford	con-voke

Lesson XCIII.

The sound of ō long, as in nōte.

a-lōne′	fore-knōw′	en-fōrçe′	de-pōse′
a-tone	un-known	di-vorçe	dis-pose
be-moan	post-pone	re-sourçe	dis-close
Co-logne	en-throne	re-course	im-pose
a-go	de-throne	trans-port	in-close
be-stow	dis-own	ex-port	pro-pose
be-low	en-gross	com-port	re-pose

To ignore is to refuse to take notice of. Never infringe upon the rights of others. Cologne is a city in Germany. Have you ever seen an eclipse of the sun or moon?

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Lesson XCIV.

The sound of oy and oi, as in boy, boil, and of ou, as in found.

de-ploy′	con-join′	con-found′	as-tound′
de-stroy	dis-join	ex-pound	a-mount
en-voy	mis-join	pro-pound	sur-mount
de-spoil	ap-point	grey-hound	a-bout
em-broil	con-joint	an-nounçe	re-doubt
un-coil	de-void	de-nounçe	a-rouse
sub-soil	a-void	im-pound	a-round

Lesson XCV.

The sound of ū, as in lūte, and of ew, as in new.

re-dūçe′	en-dūe′	ex-hūme′	dif-fūse′
tra-duçe	im-bue	com-mune	con-fuse
be-dew	sub-due	im-pugn	a-cute
a-new	im-mure	im-pute	com-mute
a-dieu	con-clude	con-fute	mi-nute
re-view	re-buke	re-fute	ob-scure
re-new	ärch-duke	a-buse	ma-ture

Lesson XCVI.

The sound of ȯ, as in lȯve, and of ŭ, as in bŭt.

lȯve′ly	be-cȯme′	ro-bŭst′	in-dŭct′
come-ly	be-nŭmb	ab-rupt	in-struct
a-bove	sue-cumb	a-mȯng	con-struct
ef-fŭlge	ex-ult	ad-jŭdge	in-crust
in-dulge	re-sult	be-grudge	dis-trust
di-vulge	an-nul	mis-judge	mis-trust
ex-punge	a-mȯngst	fore-judge	ef-flux

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Lesson XCVII

The sound of ow and ou, as in now, thou.

down′right	mouth′ful	pro-nounçe′	re-dound′
chow-der	boun-çing	ca-rouse	re-sound
crowd-ed	bound-ing	es-pouse	sur-round
thou-sand	mount-ing	with-out	re-nounçe
boun-ty	floun-der	ac-count	re-nown
fowl-er	flow-er	dis-count	pro-found
found-er	proud-ly	a-bound	a-loud

Lesson XCVIII.

The sound of ow and ou, as in now, thou, continued.

coun′çil	coun′ty	row′el	vouch′er
coun-sel	doubt-er	row-dy	trow-sers
coun-ter	doubt-ful	show-er	scoun-drel
count-less	doubt-less	tow-er	plow-share
cloud-y	down-ward	tow-el	owl-et
cloud-less	pow-der	trow-el	found-ling
clown-ish	pow-er	vow-el	foul-ly

Take counsel from a member of the council. The lynx broke the links of the trapper's chain. See the rose blooming by the fence rows. The sloe grows wild.

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They travel slowly. The tale was told. The bell was tolled. Let him renounce his evil ways. A throe of anguish. Boys throw stones. Eagles soar. His hand is sore.

Lesson XCIX.

The sound of ē, as in hērb, and of ĭ, as in bĭrd.

stĭr′rup	sub-mĕrge′	con-çĕrn′	e-mĕrġe′
vir-ġin	ob-serve	re-verse	pĕrch′ing
çir-cle	de-fer	con-verse	learn-ing
skir-mish	dĭ-vert	a-merçe	search-ing
firm-ly	re-vert	as-perse	earth-ly
thirst-ing	in-fer	co-erçe	ser-mon
skirt-ing	pre-fer	di-verġe	ĭrk-some

Lesson C.

The sound of ä, as in fär.

är′bor	pär-ly	chärm′ing	stär′ry
ar-mor	mar-tyr	farm-er	star-bōard
par-lor	tar-tar	starv-ing	char-ġer
art-ful	mar-ble	carv-ing	char-ter
arch-er	mar-vel	far-ther	harp-er
bar-ber	par-çel	far-thest	part-ner

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Lesson CI.

The sound of ä, as in fär, continued.

mär′ten	vär′let	cär′tridge	läun′dry
mar-tin	gar-net	par-tridge	laun-dress
daunt-ed	art-ist	char-cōal	laugh-ter
haunt-ed	mar-gin	star-fish	heark-en
daunt-less	var-nish	pars-nip	saun-ter
heart-less	har-ness	ar-chīve	large-ly
hear-ty	dark-ness	jaun-dice	harts-hôrn

The marten is a kind of weasel. The martin is a kind of swallow. The cat laps milk. Who notes the lapse of time? A bowsprit is a large spar that projects over the stem of a ship.

Lesson CII.

The sound of ạ, as in wạr.

ạl′der	wạr′like	bạw′ble	ạu′tumn
al-tar	ward-er	law-yer	auc-tion
al-ter	war-bler	saw-yer	awn-ing
al-mōst	war-fâre	draw-er	sau-çer
al-ways	ward-rōbe	haw-thorn	sau-çy
al-so	aw-fụl	au-thor	pau-per
cal-dron	law-ful	Au-gŭst	plaud-it

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Lesson CIII.

The sound of a, as in wa̤r, continued.

fa̤ult′y	ca̤use′wāy	ma̤wk′ish	with-dra̤w′
ḡaud-y	fau-çet	taw-ny	ba-salt
au-burn	sau-sage	talk-er	de-fault
maud-lin	daugh-ter	calk-er	with-al
naugh-ty	vault-er	bal-drie	be-fall
haugh-ty	taw-dry	swarth-y	ex̱-alt
cau-cus	awk-ward	walk-er	fore-saw

Lesson CIV.

The sound of ô, as in fôr.

fôr′ty	côr′net	ôrb′it	côr′sâir
for-lôrn′	cor-set	hor-net	mor-tar
thorn′y	corse-let	scorn-fṳl	tor-por
storm-y	for-çeps	horn-pipe	fort-ūne
north-ern	vor-tex	fort-night	morn-ing
cord-a̤ge	for-tress	horse-man	mor-sel
mor-al	cor-nĭçe	horse-back	bor-der

A maudlin drunkard. His daughter has auburn hair. The boat was drawn into the vortex of the whirlpool. The hornpipe is used by the Scotch people.

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The chill northern blast blew over the plain. The blacksmith is swarthy. A party caucus. A thorny path. Never wear gaudy clothing. The barrel has a faucet.

Lesson CV.

The sound of â, as in bâre.

bâre'ly	pâr'ent	prây'er	de-clâre'
rare-ly	dar-ing	bear-er	com-pare
fair-ly	gair-ish	pear-tree	in-snare
fair-y	fair-ness	af-fâir'	de-spair
hair-y	stair-cāse	be-ware	for-bear
care-fụl	ware-house	re-pair	for-swear
care-less	shar-er	pre-pare	mo-hair

Lesson CVI.

The sound of à, as in clàss.

clàss'māte	màss'ĭve	nàs'ty	ràft'er
crafts-man	pas-sive	last-ĭng	drafts-man
fast-ness	pas-tīme	ghast-ly	rafts-man
fast-en	pass-pōrt	branch-eṣ	mas-tiff
vast-ly	pass-word	ask-ing	pas-tor
last-ly	brass-y	fast-ing	past-ūre
glass-y	grass-y	craft-y	mas-ter

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Lesson CVII.

The sound of ạ, as in wạtch.

swạl′low	quạd′rate	wạtch′man	squạt′ter
squab-ble	wan-ton	wal-rus	watch-er
war-rant	wan-der	waf-fle	yacht-ing
watch-ing	squan-der	wad-ding	was-sail
quar-ry	wạl-lō̇w	quad-rant	wash-ing
quar-rel	wal-let	squal-id	Wal-ter
seal-lop	wal-nut	swamp-y	wat-tle

Lesson CVIII.

The sound of o͝o, as in mo͝on.

bo͝or′ish	mo͝on′bēam	sĭ-mo͝on′	dra-go͝on′
fool-ish	moon-light	bal-loon	rac-coon
boo-by	moon-shīne	har-poon	fes-toon
boot-y	schoon-er	la-goon	bab-oon
gloom-y	soon-er	sa-loon	lam-poon
mood-y	poor-ly	pla-toon	doub-loon

Lesson CIX.

The sound of o̤, as in do̤, and o͝o, as in bro͝od.

un-co̤uth′	sur-to̤ut′	mo̤ve′less	bo̤′so̤m
out-do	ca-noe	mov-ing	lo̤s-er
un-do	con-tour	prov-ing	lo̤s-ing
ap-prove	ta-bo͝o	bo͝ot-jack	smo͝oth-ly
re-move	bam-boo	do̤-ing	groom-ing
be-ho͝ove	re-prove	move-ment	swoon-ing
a-mour	im-prove	wo-man	brood-ing

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Lesson CX.

The sound of ē, as in hēr, and ī, as in fīr.

ēar'ly	pēr'son	fēr'tīle	çīr'cus
pearl-y	fer-vent	fer-vid	sir-loin
earth-ly	mer-chant	serv-īle	squir-rel
earth-y	mer-çy	serv-ant	firm-ness
earth-en	mer-çer	ver-bal	birth-place
earth-quāke	cler-ġy	ver-dant	fir-tree
çer-tain	herb-aġe	ear-nest	skir-mish
per-fect	herds-man	learn-ed	thirst-y

Jacks hold the carpet. Pay your tax. Her waist is small. Do not waste your time. They will weigh the subject on the way. Meed is reward, but mead is a kind of drink. We need wood in winter. Knead the dough. He has a wicked heart to shoot the poor hart. He told me that he often tolled the bell. They wreak their anger. Their

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hands reek in blood. He stares as he goes up the winding stairs. The fair child's fare was paid by the man. The bold knight ap= peared before night. I ween it is proper to wean the child. A moat is a ditch. A mote is in the eye. The clown one day won applause.

Lesson CXI.

The sound of o͝o, as in bo͝ok, and of u̧, as in bu̧sh.

bo͝ok'cāse	fo͝ot'hōld	bu̧l'let	bu̧sh'el
book-worm	hood-wiṉk	pul-ley	full-aġe
book-store	wood-lärk	full-ness	sug-ar
coop-er	wood-en	bul-wark	butch-er
hook-er	brook-let	pud-ding	cu̧ck-o͞o
foot-man	ġood-ness	cush-ion	bul-rush
foot-prĭnt	good-măn	pul-pit	bull-ion
foot-briḋge	good-bȳe	ful-sȯme	full-er

The bald man bawled with a

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loud bawl for the ball. The coat did not seem to have any seam. Greece is a country. Grease will soil your clothes. Ought he to pay aught for it? Their books lie there on the desk. The European cuckoo builds no nest of its own.

TRISYLLABLES.

Trisyllables are words of three syllables.

Lesson CXII.

The sound of ă, as in băt.

băl′eo-ny	făc′ul-ty	făm′i-ly
bar-o-ny	fal-la-çy	mal-a-dy
bat-ter-y	fan-ta-sy	par-o-dy
can-o-py	găl-ax-y	par-i-ty
cav-al-ry	găl-lant-ry	rar-i-ty
cav-i-ty	găl-ler-y	san-i-ty
char-i-ty	grav-i-ty	cap-i-tal
fac-to-ry	lax-i-ty	cap-i-tol

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Lesson CXIII.

The sound of ā, as prāy.

ā′ġen-çy	cā′ter-er	rā′di-ate
va-gran-çy	va-ri-oŭs	al-ien-ate
fla-gran-çy	a-que-oŭs	a-pri-cot
fra-gran-çy	dan-ġer-oŭs	pa-tri-ot
pa-pa-çy	la-zi-ness	bay-o-net
pa-ġeant-ry	ha-zel-nŭt	a-the-ism
ca-pa-ble	sa-li-ent	pa-ḡan-iṣm
pla-ca-ble	ra-di-ant	fa-tal-iṣm
sal-a-ble	ra-di-anç̣e	fa-vor-īte
al-ien-aġe	va-ri-anç̣e	knav-er-y

Laziness is a very dangerous habit. George Washington was a true patriot, and a great favorite. A Capitol is a state-house. The capital is the chief city or town in a country. An anodyne will soothe pain. The cavalry are the soldiers who serve on horseback.

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Lesson CXIV.

The sound of ĕ, as in bĕd.

ĕl′e-vāte	dĕm′on-strāte	ġĕn′er-ate
em-a-nate	dep-re-cate	heṣ-i-tate
em-i-grate	der-o-gāte	leg-i̶s̶-late
em-u-late	des-e-crate	med-i-cate
es-ti-mate	des-iġ-nate	spec-u-late
çel-e-brate	des-o-late	pen-e-trate
dec-o-rate	dev-as-tate	pred-i-cate
ded-i-cate	ed-u-cate	rec-re-ate
del-e-gāte	ex-ca-vate	reḡ-u-late

To emigrate is to remove from one country or state to another. To legislate is to make or enact a law, or laws. To demonstrate is to prove fully and plainly. Elusive is tending to escape. Illusive is making a false show. Draft is a sketch or map. Draught is a drink. An integer is a whole number.

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Lesson CXV.

The sound of ē, as in mē.

prī-mē′val	är-tē′şian	con-çēal′ment
co-e-val	mag-ne-şian	con-ġeal-ment
co-e-qual	ạl-be-it	im-peaċh-ment
il-le-gal	chĭ-me-rȧ	re-lease-ment
ca-the-dral	ag-griev-ançe	ad-he-şion
con-ġe-nial	al-le-ġiance	se-cre-tion
viçe-ġe-rent	o-bei-sançe	com-ple-tion
in-her-ent	con-ven-iençe	a-çe-toŭs
īn-de-çent	un-ea-şy	fa-çe-tioŭs
co-her-ent	mos-quï-to	in-ġēn-ioŭs

Idleness is the mother of mischief. Hydrogen is a gas, which, when united with oxygen, forms water. Nitrogen is a gas without taste or color, forming nearly four fifths of the common air. The diamond is a valuable gem. The tusks of the elephant are ivory.

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Lesson CXVI.

The sound of ī, as in tīe.

ī′ron-y	dī′a-dem	ī′dle-ness
i-vo-ry	di-a-gram	li-bel-ous
di-a-ry	di-a-phragm	ri-ot-oŭs
dy-nas-ty	di-a-graph	live-li-ness
pi-ra-çy	di-a-lect	live-li-hŏŏd
pri-va-cy	di-a-mond	qui-e-tūde
pri-ma-ry	di-a-lŏgue	vi-o-lin
li-bra-ry	frȳ-ing-păn	hy-dro-ġen
ri-val-ry	ri-fle-man	ni-tro-ġen

Lesson CXVII.

The sound of ĭ, as in bĭb.

bĭb′li-cal	çĭn′na-mon	ĭm′mo-lāte
cĭrit-ic-al	in-su-lar	in-no-vate
cĭrim-i-nal	sim-i-lar	in-di-cate
diġ-i-tal	siṉ-gu-lar	in-du-rate
mys-tic-al	mil-li-ner	in-sti-gate
phys-ic-al	in-te-ġer	in-ti-mate
typ-ic-al	çim-e-ter	ir-ri-gate
in-ter-val	çyl-in-der	ir-ri-tate
lib-er-al	vin-e-ḡar	it-er-ate

Cinnamon is the inner bark of a tree that grows in Ceylon. Logician, one versed in logic.

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Horizon, where the sky meets the earth.

Lesson CXVIII.

The sound of ō, as in ōld.

am-brō′şial	con-dōle′ment	ap-pōr′tion
re-poş-al	con-trol-ment	com-mo-tion
be-stow-al	en-roll-ment	pro-mo-tion
cog-no-men	e-lope-ment	e-mo-tion
iḡ-no-ble	en-croach-ment	a-tro-cious
em-bold-en	com-po-nent	fe-ro-cious
ạu-ro-rȧ	ex-po-nent	so-no-roŭs
he-ro-ic	con-do-lençe	re-proach-fụl
a-tone-ment	cor-ro-şion	an-cho-vy
de-throne-ment	ex-plo-şion	un-ho-ly

Lesson CXIX.

The sound of ŏ, as in lŏt.

co-lŏs′sal	re-spŏnd′ent	syn-ŏp′sis
a-pos-tle	re-solv-ent	un-con-scious
im-mor-al	dis-hon-est	com-poş-īte
re-mod-el	im-mod-est	de-poş-it
ac-com-plish	im-prop-er	a-dop-tion
ac-com-pliçe	im-pos-tor	ac-knowl-edġe
a-bol-ish	proḡ-nọs-tic	fore-knowl-edġe
ad-mon-ish	la-con-ic	ab-hor-rençe
as-ton-ish	cha-ot-ic	im-post-ūre
in-nox-ioŭs	chlo-rot-ic	spaş-mod-ic

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Lesson CXX.

The sound of ū, as in mūte.

con-dū′çive	ich-neū′mon	de-lu′şion
pur-su-anҫe	ma-neu-ver	so-lu-tion
al-lure-ment	ac-cuş-er	com-mun-ion
a-muşe-ment	re-fuş-al	dis-un-ion
trans-lu-çent	trī-bu-nal	re-cu-şant
pel-lu-çid	re-new-al	çe-şu-rà
in-hu-măn	af-fu-şion	dis-u-saġe
a-cu-men	dif-fu-şion	de-mure-ly
le-ḡu-men	con-clu-sive	pe-cul-iar
bĭ-tu-men	de-lu-sĭve	il-lu-mĭne

Cognomen, a family name. Aurora, the dawn of the morning. Anchovy, a small sea fish. Colossal, of huge size. Ichneumon, a small animal in Egypt, that destroys the eggs of the crocodile. There are many inhuman people who abuse animals placed in their charge.

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Lesson CXXI.

The sound of ŭ, as in sŭn.

a-sŭn′der	a-bŭn′dance	pro-duc′tive
en-cum-ber	re-dun-dançe	co-nun-drum
in-cum-bent	en-cum-brançe	con-duct-or
e-mul-ġent	re-luc-tançe	in-struct-or
in-un-dāte	ad-just-ment	con-junct-ūre
pre-sump-tion	trī-umph-ant	dis-ġust-ing
il-lus-trate	re-pug-nant	mis-trust-ful
in-cul-cate	in-struct-ive	se-pul-chral
oc-cur-rençe	ĭl-lus-trate	ac-cus-tom
ex-cul-pāte	ĭn-cul-cate	un-jŭst-ly

POLYSYLLABLES.

Polysyllables are words of more than three syllables.

Lesson CXXII.

The sound of ā long, as in pāy.

ad′mi-rā′tion	çir′cu-lā′tion
af-fir-ma-tion	com-bi-na-tion
ac-cu-sa-tion	dec-o-ra-tion
ac-çep-ta-tion	dis-si-pa-tion
ag̃-gra-va-tion	ed-u-ca-tion
al-li-ga-tion	făs-çi-na-tion
am-pu-ta-tion	ġen-e-ra-tion
an-i-ma-tion	hes-i-ta-tion
ap-pli-ca-tion	il-lus-tra-tion
av-o-ca-tion	lam-en-ta-tion

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Lesson CXXIII.

The sound of ā long, as in pāy.

a-grā′ri-an	cu-tā′ne-oŭs
li-bra-ri-an	ex-tra-ne-ous
a-vail-a-ble	hī-la-ri-ous
at-tain-a-ble	ne-fa-ri-ous
gram-ma-ri-an	ġe-ra-ni-um
sec-ta-ri-an	çhi-can-er-y
oc-ca-sion-al	spon-ta-ne-oŭs
im-pla-ca-ble	com-pla-çen-çy
de-bat-a-ble	ĭg′no-ra′mus
ir-ra-di-ate	ăp-pa-ra-tus
e-ma-ci-ate	cŏn-fla-gra-tion
in-sa-ti-ate	sep-a-ra-tion

Lesson CXXIV.

The sound of ă short, as in căt.

som-năm′bu-lĭst	pen-tăg′o-nal
noc-tam-bu-lĭst	hex-ag̃-o-nal
a-nat-o-mĭst	em-phat-ic-al
an-tag̃-o-nist	gram-mat-ic-al
a-mal-gam-ate	a-nath-e-mȧ
as-sas-sin-ate	ex-trav-a-gançe
con-grat-u-late	a-ban-don-ment
co-ag-u-late	es-tab-lish-ment
e-jac-ū-lāte	di-am-e-ter
ex̱-ag̃-ġer-āte	a-nal-y-sĭs
in-ac-cu-rāte	de-clar-a-tive
in-ad-e-quāte	fa-nat-i-çĭs̱m

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The somnambulist walks in his sleep. Implacable, not to be reconciled. Pentagonal, having five angles. Hexagonal, having six sides or angles. Diameter, a straight line passing through the center of any body. Analysis, division into elementary parts. Antagonism, opposed action. Fanaticism, extravagant notions. Decapitate, to behead. Exaggerate, to represent things beyond the truth. Every American boy should congratulate himself, that his country is a free and independent one. Rash is a cutaneous disease.

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Lesson CXXV.

The sound of ē long, as in mē.

si-dē′re-al	hes-pē′ri-an	im-pē′ri-oŭs
ar-te-ri-al	in-gre-di-ent	mys-te-ri-oŭs
e-the-re-al	o-be-di-ençe	ob-sĕ-qui-oŭs
hy-men-ē′al	ex-pe-ri-ençe	cha-me-le-on
al-le′vi-āte	a-gree-a-ble	cri-te-ri-on
ab-bre-vi-ate	a-me-na-ble	pos-te-ri-or
ap-pre-ci-ate	ap-peaṣ-a-ble	in-fe-ri-or

Lesson CXXVI.

The sound of ĕ short, as in bĕd.

be-nĕv′o-lençe	pros-pĕr′i-ty	e-lĕc′tri-fȳ
in-tel-li-ġençe	sin-çer-i-ty	ex-em-pli-fȳ
pre-em-i-nençe	çe-ler-i-ty	in-dem-ni-fȳ
a-men-i-ty	ne-çes-si-ty	ir-reḡ-ū-lar
ī-den-ti-ty	lon-ġev-i-ty	ir-rel-e-vant
se-ren-i-ty	com-plex-i-ty	ex-tem-po-re
as-per-i-ty	con-vex-i-ty	re-fec-to-ry

Lesson CXXVII.

The sound of ẽ, as in hẽr, of û, as in bûr, and of ĭ, as in fĭr.

ad-vẽr′si-ty	in-fĭrm′i-ty
e-mer-ġen-çy	in-tẽr-po-late
e-ter-ni-ty	al-ter-na-tĭve
fra-ter-ni-ty	con-serv-a-tive
pa-ter-ni-ty	im-per-ti-nençe
ad-verb-i-al	su-per-flu-oŭs
pro-verb-i-al	ab-sûrd-i-ty

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Sidereal, pertaining to the stars. Chameleon, a kind of lizard. Criterion, a standard of judging. Ephemeral, lasting but a day, or a short time. Perennial plants live more than two years. Biennial plants last but two years. Illegible, that which cannot be read. Adversity is not without comfort and hopes.

Lesson CXXVIII.

The sound of ī long, as in pīe.

va-rī′e-ty	de-şīgn′a-ble	de-çi′sīve-ly
sa-ti-e-ty	de-clin-a-ble	ăd-ver-tiş′er
an̲x̲-i-e-ty	in-vi-o-late	sū-per-viş-or
so-bri-e-ty	an-ni-hi-late	un-de-çid-ed
so-çi-e-ty	le-vi-a-than	un-di-vid-ed
im-pi-e-ty	de-çi-pher-er	de-şir′a-ble
ad-vi-şo-ry	en-ti-çing-ly	re-spir-a-ble
pro-vi-şo-ry	ad-viş-ed-ly	de-fin-a-ble
pro-pri-e-ty	de-çid-ed-ly	as-sign-a-ble

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Lesson CXXIX.

The sound of ĭ short, as in tĭn.

con-tĭn′ġen-çy
de-lĭn-quen-çy
pro-fi-çien-çy
con-sist-en-çy
con-spir-a-çy
an-tip-a-thy
pe-rĭph-er-y
an-tiq-ui-ty
u-biq-ui-ty
pub-lĭç′i-ty
sim-pliç-i-ty
sphe-riç-i-ty
po-lyḡ-a-my
so-lĭl-o-quy
tran-quil-li-ty
prox-im-i-ty
sub-lim-i-ty
vi-çin-i-ty

Lesson CXXX.

The sound of ō long, as in gō.

me-lō′di-oŭs
com-mo-di-oŭs
no-to-ri-ous
ux̱-o-ri-ous
er-ro-ne-ous
fe-lo-ni-ous
har-mo-ni-ous
ap-pro-pri-ate
pro-por-tion-ate
pic-to-ri-al
col-lo-qui-al
pa-ro-chi-al
pro-por-tion-al
cor-po-re-al
di-plō′ma-çy
di-plo-ma-tĭst
his-to-ri-an
me-mo-ri-al
eū-lo-ġi-ŭm
en-co-mi-ŭm
em-po-ri-ŭm
he-ro-ic-al
de-mo-ni-ac
sym-pho-ni-oŭs
op-pro-bri-ous
çen-so-ri-ous
vic-to-ri-ous
la-bo-ri-ous

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Lesson CXXXI.

The sound of ŏ short, as in gŏt.

as-trŏl′o-gy
chro-nol-o-ġy
mў-thol-o-ġy
pa-thol-o-ġy
phre-nol-o-ġy
tạu-tol-o-ġy
the-ol-o-ġy
ġe-ol-o-ġy
ġe-ōg̃-ra-phy
hy-drōg̃-ra-phy
bi-ōg̃-ra-phy
chī-rōg̃-ra-phy
cos-mōg̃-ra-phy
pho-nŏg̃′ra-phy
pho-tōg̃-ra-phy
ste-nōg̃-ra-phy
tў-pōg̃-ra-phy
hȳ-drop-a-thy
mo-nop-o-ly
ạu-toc-ra-çy
de-moc-ra-çy
hy-poc-ri-sy
as-tron-o-my
e-con-o-my
ġe-om-e-try
phĭ-los-o-phy

Lesson CXXXII.

The sound of ă, as in căt; and of ā, as in wāy.

de-clăr′a-to-ry
pre-par-a-to-ry
in-flam-ma-to-ry
de-clam-a-to-ry
de-fam-a-to-ry
ex-plan-a-to-ry
ex-clam-a-to-ry
in-hab-it-a-ble
dem-o-crat′ic-al
ĕm-blem-at-ic-al
sў̆s-tem-at-ic-al
in′stăn-tā′ne-oŭs
sub′ter-ra′ne-oŭs
mis′çel-la′ne-oŭs
gre-ga′ri-oŭs-ly
pre-ca-ri-oŭs-ly
spon-ta-ne-oŭs-ly
in-va-ri-a-bly
ăd′min-is-tra′tor
pĕr′i-cra′ni-ŭm
ăd′van-ta′ġeoŭs-ly
un-fa-vor-a-bly

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Lesson CXXXIII.

The sound of ē, as in mē, and of ĕ, as in mĕt.

in′ex-pē′ri-ençe	com-mĕm′o-ra-ble
im′ma-te′ri-al	in-ex-o-ra-ble
min′is-te′ri-al	im-pen-e-tra-ble
preṣ′by-te′ri-an	in-tel-li-ġi-ble
un-rēa′ṣon-a-ble	in-el-i-ġi-ble
dis′a-gree′a-ble	in-sep-a-ra-ble
ĭr′re-triēv′a-ble	in-es-ti-ma-ble
ĭn′con-çēiv′a-ble	he-red-i-ta-ry
im-pe′ri-oŭs-ly	con-tem-po-ra-ry
mys-te-ri-oŭs-ly	ac′a-dem′ic-al
ex-pe-di-ent-ly	al′pha-bet′ic-al

Alphabetical, pertaining to the letters of the alphabet. Academical, belonging to an academy. Subterraneous, lying under the surface of the earth. The Lord's supper is designed to commemorate the sufferings and dying love of our Savior. Do not be unreasonable in your demands.

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Lesson CXXXIV.

The sound of ī, as in pīe, and of ĭ, as in pĭn.

cŏn′tra-rī′e-ty
ĭm′pro-prī′e-ty
nō′to-rī′e-ty
un′ad-vīs′ed-ly
ŭn′di-vīn′a-ble
in-vī′o-la-ble
rĕc′on-çil′a-ble
rec′og-niz′a-ble
en′ter-prīs′ing-ly
ŭn′de-sign′ed-ly
ŭn′re-lī′a-ble
ŭn′de-sir′a-ble
par′ti-çĭp′i-al
hўp′o-crit′ic-al
sçi′en-tif′ic-al
il′le-ġit′i-māte
in-dis′pu-ta-ble
in-dis-so-lu-ble
de-lib-er-a-tĭve
dis-crim-i-na-tĭve
plạu′si-bil′i-ty
ū′na-nim′i-ty
văl′e-dic′to-ry
vĕr′sa-til′i-ty

Lesson CXXXV.

The sound of ŏ, as in nŏt, and of ō, as in sō.

de-nŏm′i-na′tor
trĭg′o-nom′e-try
re-poṣ′i-to-ry
con-sol′a-to-ry
in-hos′pi-ta-ble
ē′co-nom′ic-al
ăp′os-tol′ic-al
dī′a-bol′ic-al
cū′ri-os′i-ty
ġen′er-os′i-ty
ĕt′y-mol′o-ġy
çĕr′e-mō′ni-al
tĕs′ti-mo′ni-al
com-mo′di-oŭs-ly
har-mo-ni-oŭs-ly
in-glo-ri-oŭs-ly
op-pro-bri-oŭs-ly
me-lo-di-oŭs-ly
hȳ′dro-pho′bi-à
ĭn′ap-pro′pri-ate
mat′ri-mo′ni-al
ĕd′i-to′ri-al

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Lesson CXXXVI.

The sound of ā, as in māy, and of ă, as in hăt.

dis′çi-plin-ā′ri-an
văl′e-tū′di-na′ri-an
pre-dĕs′ti-nā′ri-an
ex-tem′po-rā′ne-oŭs
med′i-ter-rā′ne-an
ĭn′stan-tā′ne-oŭs-ly
sŭb′ter-ra′ne-ous-ly
in-sin′ū-ā′ting-ly
hu-măn′i-ta′ri-an
in-ĕf′fi-ca′çioŭs-ly
in-ôr′ga-ni-za′tion
ex′com-mu′ni-ca′tion

un-chăr′i-ta-ble-ness
ĭm′ma-tē′ri-al′i-ty
con-ġe′ni-al′i-ty
ū′ni-ver-sal′i-ty
ĭn′strụ-men-tal′i-ty
ĕm′blem-at′ic-al-ly
un-săt′is-fac′to-ry
ĭn′de-fat′i-ga-ble
sū′per-ăn′nu-a-ted
ăr′is-to-crat′ic-al
un′in-hab′it-a-ble
par-tĭc′ū-lar′i-ty

Lesson CXXXVII.

The sound of ĭ short.	The sound of ŏ short.
ĭn′dis-crĭm′i-nate-ly	ăl′le-gŏr′ic-al-ly
in′dĭ-vĭs′i-bil′i-ty	cat′e-gor′ic-al-ly
in-flex′i-bil′i-ty	ăs′tro-nom′ic-al-ly
im-mū′ta-bil′i-ty	ĭn′ter-rog′a-tĭve-ly
ĭn′com-păt′i-bil′i-ty	ăn′a-tom′ic-al-ly
ĭn′com-bŭs′ti-bil′i-ty	phĭl′o-soph′ic-al-ly
re-spĕct′a-bil′i-ty	păr′a-dox′ic-al-ly
im-pŏs′si-bil′i-ty	ġĕn′e-a-loġ′ic-al
an′a-lŷt′ic-al-ly	et-y-mo-log-ic-al
hўp′o-crit′ic-al-ly	ġē′o-loġ′ic-al-ly
ĭn′con-sĭd′er-ate-ly	ĭn′ter-rog′a-to-ry
in-dis-crim′i-nate-ly	pē′ri-od′ic-al-ly

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Lesson CXXXVIII.

in′com-men′su-ra-bil′i-ty
in-com′pre-hĕn′si-bil′i-ty
un-in-tĕl′li-gi-bil′i-ty
in-con′tro-vĕrt′a-bil′i-ty
in′com-mū′ni-ca-bil′i-ty
un-cŏn′sti-tū′tion-ăl′i-ty
ex-tĕr′ri-tō′ri-ăl′i-ty
e-lĕc′tro-phy̆s̱′i-ŏl′o-gy
är′chi-e-pĭs′co-păl′i-ty
in-el′i-gi-bil′i-ty
un-măl′le-a-bil′i-ty
ex-tem′po-ra′ne-oŭs-ly
con-tem′po-rā′ne-oŭs-ly
in′com-prĕss′i-bil′i-ty
im-pen′e-tra-bil′i-ty
im-prac′ti-ca-bil′i-ty
ĕt′y-mo-log′ic-al-ly
ec-clē′si-ās′tic-al-ly

Questions.—How many sounds has the vowel a? Give examples of the sound of ā long, as in fāte: ă short, as in făt: â, as in âir: ä, as in ärm: à, as in àsk: a̱ broad, as in a̱rm: ạ, like short ŏ, as in whạt. How many sounds has e? Give examples of ē long, as in ēve; ĕ short, as in ĕnd: ê, like a, as in êre: e̱, like long ā, as in e̱ight: ē, as in ērmine. How many sounds has i? Give examples of ī long, as in īce: ĭ short, as in ĭll: ĭ, like long ē, as in pique: ĭ, like e, as in irksome. How many sounds has o? Give examples of ō long, as in ōld: ŏ short, as in ŏdd: ȯ, like u, as in ȯther: o̱, like long oo, as in pro̱ve: ọ, like short oo, as in bọsom: ô, as in ôrder: o͞o, as in mo͞on: o͝o, as in wo͝ol. How many sounds has u? Give examples of ū long, as in ūse: ŭ short, as in ŭs: u̱, preceded by r, as ru̱de: ụ, like short oo, as in bụll: û, as in ûrge. How many sounds has y? Give examples of ȳ long, as in flȳ: y̆ short, as in ny̆mph.

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PART SECOND.

Lesson I.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

A PREFIX is one or more syllables placed before a word to form with it another word.
A SUFFIX is one or more syllables placed after a word to form with it another word.

LATIN PREFIXES.

A, AB, *from;* as, *a*vert, to turn *from; ab*stract, to draw from.

AD, *to;* as, *ad*vert, to turn *to; ad*here, to cling *to.*

ANTE, *before;* as, *ante*diluvian, *before* the flood.

CONTRA, *against;* as, *contra*dict, to speak *against.*

DE, *from;* as, *de*duct, to take *from; de*duce, to draw *from.*

DIS, *separation, a parting from;* as, *dis*arm, to take away one's arms; *dis*connect, to separate.

IN, *not;* as, *in*correct, *not* correct.

INTER, *between;* as *inter*vene, to come *between.*

PRO, *for, forth;* as, *pro*noun, *for* a noun; *pro*duce, to bring *forth.*

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RETRO, *backward;* as, *retro*grade, going *backward.*

SUPER, *over;* as, *super*abundant, more than enough.

SUB, *under;* as, *sub*scribe, to write *under.*

SEMI, *half;* as, *semi*-annually, every *half* year.

TRANS, *over, beyond;* as, *trans*port, to carry *over* the sea; *trans*atlantic, *beyond* the Atlantic.

ULTRA, *beyond;* as, *ultra*marine, *beyond* the sea.

Lesson II.

GREEK PREFIXES.

A, AN, *without;* as, *a*pathy, *without* feeling; *an*archy, *without* government.

AMPHI, *both;* as, *amphi*bious, living *both* on land and in water.

ANA, *to loose;* as, *ana*lyze, to separate into its parts.

ANTI, *against, opposite to;* as, *anti*-Christ, *against* Christ, *anti*pode, one who lives on the opposite side of the earth.

APO, *from;* as, *apo*graph, to copy *from; apo*gee, *from* the earth.

DIA, *through;* as, *dia*meter, a straight line passing through the center of a circle.

EPI, *upon, or among;* as, *epi*demic, prevailing *among* the people, *epi*taph, something written *upon* a tomb.

HYPER, *beyond;* as, *hyper*critic, one who is critical *beyond* reason.

HYPO, *under;* as *hypo*crite, one who keeps *under*, or conceals, his real character.

SYM, SYN, *together;* as, *sym*bolism, to cast *together*, *syn*agogue, a place where Jews assemble *together* to worship.

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Lesson III.

ENGLISH PREFIXES.

A, *at, in* or *on;* as, *a*far, at a distance; *a*beam, on the beam.

BE, *before, to make;* as, *be*times, *before* it is too late; *be*numb, *to make* torpid.

EN, or EM, *in, into;* as, *en*gage, to take part *in; em*peril, to put *in* peril.

FORE, *before;* as, *fore*doom, to doom *before*hand.

IM, IN, *to make;* as, *im*part, *to make* known; *in*crease, *to make* greater.

MIS, *wrong;* as, *mis*call, to call by a wrong name.

OUT, *beyond;* as, *out*bid, to bid more than another.

UN, *not, to loose;* as, *un*lucky, *not* lucky; *un*hand, *to loose* from the hand.

WITH, *against, from;* as, *with*stand, to stand *against; with*hold, to hold *from.*

Lesson IV.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"Thou shalt not avenge the children of thy people." How often we run to meet what we should most avoid! An antediluvian is one who lived before the flood. No truth can contradict another truth. Let us decide our quarrels without the intervention of a foreign power. There is not a more worthy sight, than a man who is superior to

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his sufferings. "The way of the transgressor is hard." Crocodiles are amphibious animals. "All the hypocrite's hope shall perish." How pleasant it is, to find kind friends who will sympathize with us in our afflictions. "Shall we to men benighted the lamp of life deny?"

"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers." Heaven, though slow to wrath, is never with impunity defied. Tea is a cup that cheers but not inebriates.

A man may mistake the love of virtue for the practice of it. Moral evil is an action unconformable to our duty. It is impossible that God should withdraw his presence from anything.

Lesson IV.

SUFFIXES.

ABLE, IBLE, *that may be;* as, navig*able*, *that may be* navigated; contract*ible*, that may be contracted.

AGE, *state or act of, a collection;* as, hom*age*, the *act of* doing reverence; assembl*age*, a collection of individuals.

AN, AL, IC, *pertaining, or belonging to;* as, Mexic*an*, belonging to Mexico; nation*al*, *belonging to* the nation; rust*ic*, *belonging to* the country.

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AR, *one who; pertaining to;* as, begg*ar*, *one who* begs.

ARD, *state, character, one who;* as, dot*ard*, one who is in the state of dotage; wiz*ard*, one having the character of a sorcerer; drunk*ard*, *one who* drinks to excess.

ARY, *relating to; one who is;* as milit*ary*, *relating to* the affairs of war; advers*ary*, *one who* is opposed to another.

ARY, ERY, ORY, *a place for;* as, herb*ary*, *a place for* herbs; rook*ery*, *a place for* rooks; dormit*ory*, *a place for* sleeping.

ATE, *to make;* as, termin*ate*, *to make* an end.

INE, ILE, *belonging to;* as, femin*ine*, *belonging to* women, infant*ile*, *belonging to* a child.

DOM, *possession of, state;* as, wis*dom*, the *state* of being wise; duke*dom*, the *possessions of* a duke.

EE, *one who is;* as, absent*ee*, *one who is* absent.

ER, OR, *one who;* as, accus*or*, *one who* accuses.

EN, *made of;* as, wood*en*, *made of* wood.

Lesson V.

ENCE, *state of being;* as, turbul*ence*, *the state of being* turbulent.

ENT, *one who,* the *state of being;* as, presid*ent*, *one who* presides; flu*ent*, the *state of being* eloquent.

ETY, TY, *state of being;* as, propri*ety*, *the state of being* proper.

ESS, denotes the feminine gender; as, lion*ess*, the female of the lion kind.

FUL, *full of;* as, hope*ful*, *full of* hope.

FY, *to make;* as puri*fy*, *to make* pure.

HOOD, *state or office;* as, priest*hood*, the *office* of a priest; boy*hood*, the *state* of being a boy.

CLE, *little;* as, partic*le*, a *little* portion of matter.

IZE, *to make;* as fertil*ize*, *to make* fertile.

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ISM, *doctrine, state;* as, Calvin*ism*, the *doctrine* of Calvin; barbar*ism*, the *state* of being savage.

ITE, *a descendant, a follower, one who has;* as, Israel*ite*, a *descendant* of Israel; Jacob*ite*, a *follower* of James the Second of England; favor*ite*, *one who* has favor.

LESS, *without;* as, thought*less*, *without* thought.

SOME, OUS, *full of;* as trouble*some*, *full of* trouble, danger*ous*, *full of* danger.

ULE, *very small;* as, animal*cule*, a *very small* animal.

WARD, *toward;* as, west*ward*, *toward* the west.

URE, *that which does, a condition;* as, legisla*ture*, a body of men who make our laws; pleas*ure*, the *condition* of being pleased.

Y, *full of;* as, sand*y*, *full of* sand.

Lesson VI.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

By common law, a river is considered navigable only so far as the tide ebbs and flows in it. Civil war is a national calamity. There is on earth no greater object for commiseration, than the drunkard; "he puts an enemy into his mouth, that steals away his brains." Satan is the avowed adversary of all mankind. A kingdom is a country ruled by a king or queen. The golden-pheasant is a species of bird that is a native of China; it is very beautiful. George

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Washington was the first President of the United States.

Prosperity can be best enjoyed by those who fear not to lose it. Purify your heart of all evil thoughts. No true Christian can be entirely hopeless.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." The Legislature is a body of men in any state or kingdom, invested with the power to make or repeal laws.

RULES FOR PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

Lesson VII.

RULE I.—When monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, end with a single consonant which is preceded by a single vowel, they double their final consonant before an additional syllable that begins with a vowel. As.

com-mĭt′	com-mĭt′ting
ac-quĭt	ac-quit-ting
rŏb	rŏb′ber-y
co-quĕt′	co-quĕt′ting
oc-cûr	oc-cûr-ring
re-fĕr	re-fĕr-ring
rē-grĕt	rē-grĕt-ted
com-pel.	com-pel-ling
rē-pĕl	rē-pĕl-lent

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RULE II.—A final consonant should remain single before an additional syllable, when it is not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable. As:

vĭs′it	vĭs′it-or
dĭf-fer	dĭf-fer-ing
pĕr-il	pĕr-il-ous
ē-qual	e-qual-ize
vĭt-ri-ol	vĭt-ri-ŏl′ic
re-pēal′	re-pēal′ing
un-sēal	un-sēal-ing
con-çēal	con-çēal-ing

Lesson VIII.

RULE III.—Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double in all derivatives formed from them by means of prefixes. As:

see	fōre-see′	tĕll	fōre-tell′
pass	rē-pass	sĕll	ŭn′der-sell′
prĕss	de-prĕss	ădd	sū′per-ădd′
mĭss	re-mĭss	swĕll	ō′ver-swĕll′
cạll	re-cạll	rōll	rent′roll
stạll	fōre-stạll	fĭll	fụl-fĭll′

RULE IV.—The double letter is retained at the end of words before any suffix not beginning with the same letter. As:

wōō′er	free-ly	câre′lĕss-ness
see-ing	coo-ing	reck-less-ness
flee-ing	free-dom	im-press′-i-ble
pass-ing	free-man	re-press-ive-ly
pass-port	pull-ing	com-press-i-ble
glass-y	drōll-ness	em-băr-rass-ment
mass-ive	blĭss-ful	suc-çess-fụl-ly

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Lesson IX.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"Thieves for their robbery have authority, when judges steal themselves." The jury acquitted the prisoner, when they found he was innocent. We do not realize how swiftly time passes away. Minds differ, as rivers differ. "One star differeth from another star in glory." Our souls are in constant peril. To cross the ocean is a perilous undertaking. We cannot recall the days that are past. No man can foretell the future. "If ye fulfill the law according to the Scriptures, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' ye do well." "From life without freedom, oh, who would not fly?" A reformation was successfully carried on. Carelessness in any act is inexcusable. Water is compressible in a small degree. He saw no hope of being extricated from his embarrassments. The scenery of the Rocky Mountains is surpassingly grand. 'Tis better to die as freemen, than to live as slaves. Recklessness in the use of money, is a vice.

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Lesson X.

RULE V.—Reject "e" or "o" from words ending in "er" or "or," when the suffix "ance," "ess," "ix" or "ous" is added.

EXAMPLES.

tes-tā′tor	tes-tā′trix
rĕ-mem-ber	rĕ-mem-brançe
fi′ber	fi′brous
ĕm-per-or	ĕm-press
ex̱-ĕc′u-tor	ex̱-ec′ū-trix
ĕn′ter	ĕn′trançe
ĕd-it-or	ĕd-it-ress

But in many cases "e" and "o" are retained; as,

dō′lor	dŏl′or-oŭs
dis-sĕv′er	dis-sĕv′er-ançe
ĕăn′çer	ĕăn′çer-oŭs
mûr-der-er	mûr-der-ess

Lesson XI.

RULE VI.—Reject the final "le" of a primitive, if preceded by a consonant, when the suffix "ly" is added; as,

rēa′s̱on-a-ble	rēa′s̱on-a-bly
ac-çĕss′i-ble	ac-çĕss′i-bly
in-vĭn-çi-ble	in-vĭn-çi-bly
con-tĕmpt-i-ble	con-tĕmpt-i-bly
re-spŏn-si-ble	re-spŏn-si-bly
fā′vor-a-ble	fā′vor-a-bly
a-gree′a-ble	a-gree′a-bly
fōr′çi-ble	fōr′çi-bly
os-tĕn′si-ble	os-tĕn′si-bly

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Lesson XII.

RULE VII.—The final "e" of a primitive word is dropped on taking a suffix beginning with a vowel; but it is retained if the suffix begins with a consonant.

re-ṣērve′	re-ṣērv′ing	re-vĕnge′fụl-ly
fōrçe	fōr′çi-ble	de-spītē-fụl-ly
for-gīve′	for-giv′ing	per-suā-sive-ly
blāme	blām′a-ble	dis-grāçe-fụl-ly
pre-ṣume′	pre-ṣŭm′ing	pro-dŭc-tive-ly
sur-prīṣe	sur-prīṣed′	ex-ĕlū-sĭve-ly

Exceptions.—Words ending in "ce" "ge" or "ee," retain the final "e" before a suffix beginning with "a" or "o"; as:

trāçe′a-ble	charge′a-ble	ĕou-ra′ġeoŭs
chānġe-a-ble	a-gree′a-ble	out-ra-ġeous
man-aġe-a-ble	pierçe′a-ble	pēaçe′a-ble

Lesson XIII.

RULE VIII.—Words ending in "y" after a consonant, change "y" to "i" before a suffix, or to form the plural; words ending in "y" preceded by a vowel, retain the "y." As:

ăm′pli-fȳ	ăm′pli-fies	ăm′pli-fī-ĕā′tion
ĕlar-i-fȳ	clăr-i-fies	ĕlăr′i-fī-ĕā′tion
pĕt-ri-fȳ	pĕt-ri-fies	pĕt′ri-fī-ĕa′tion

---

an-noy′ançe	joûr′ney-ing	boy′ish-ly
em-ploy-ing	sûr-vey′ing	joy-ous-ly
de-stroy-ing	be-trāy-ing	ĕoy-ĭsh-ly

Exceptions.—The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in "y" preceded by a consonant retain the "y;" as, "shy, shyness."

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Lesson XIV.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

An Empire is a country governed by an Emperor or an Empress. "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." An executrix is a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will. Hannah Moore is a celebrated authoress. Men have no right to what is not reasonable. By industry we can make our deaf and dumb reasonably perfect in our language. To act revengefully tends to make men both savage and cruel. The downfall of Rome is chargeable to the corruption of its statesmen. "Forgive your enemies; pray for them that despitefully use you." It is said that north of Quito, there is a river that petrifies any kind of wood or leaves. By betraying his country, Benedict Arnold left behind him the name of traitor. By employing our time in useful occupations, we pass our lives more pleasantly. How joyously the birds sing in the spring. We are journeying towards eternity. It seems silly to see a man act boyishly.

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Lesson XV.

RULE IX.—In derivatives formed from words ending in "ie," by adding the termination "ing," the "e" is dropped, and the "i" changed to "y;" as:

dīe	dy′ing	hīe	hy′iṅg
vie	vy-ing	lie	ly-ing

RULE X.—Compounds usually retain the orthography of the words which compose them. As:

hôrse′măn	wheel′wright	blo͝od′hound
plough-man	whēat-bīrd	whale-bone
work-man	ĭnn-keep-er	bĭl′ious-fe′ver
scho͞ol-măs-ter	four-foot-ed	thôr′ōugh-brĕd
Chrĭst-mas	whạt-ĕv′er	twọ-tôngued
Can-dle-mas	steam′boat	pĭġ-eon-toed

Remark.—Many more rules for spelling could be given, most of which, however, are so complicated, or of such limited application, as to be of but little practical value. Cultivate the habit of looking in the dictionary for every word of which you have any doubt.

Lesson XVI.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

An equestrian is a horseman. Robert Burns, though a poet, was a ploughman. "The school-master is abroad," and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in military array.

Christmas is observed annually on the

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25th of December, in memory of the birth of Christ. Candlemas, a festival celebrated on the second day of February in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary; so called from the number of candles used on that occasion. The wheat-bird is a small bird that is common in Europe, and is found in Greenland. For man's use is given whatever the bountiful earth yields. A quadruped is a four-footed animal.

Whale-bone is a firm elastic substance resembling bone, taken from the upper jaw of the whale. It is prepared for manufacture by being softened and dyed black.

Lesson XVII.

SYLLABICATION.

In every word there are as many syllables as there are distinct sounds.

Every vowel except *w* may form a syllable of itself.

No syllable can be formed without a vowel.

DIPHTHONGS.

A DIPHTHONG is two vowels joined in one syllable, as *ea* in *beat; ou* in *sound.*

A PROPER DIPHTHONG is one in which both vowels are sounded; as *oi* in *voice; ow*, in *how.*

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AN IMPROPER DIPHTHONG is one in which only one of the vowels is sounded, as *oa* in *loaf; ea* in *leaf.*

RULE I.—Consonants should be joined to the vowels or diphthongs which they modify in utterance; as:

bĕn′e-făc′tor	măn′ū-făct′ūre	e-lăb′o-rāte
a-năl′y-sĭs	pĕr′ti-năç′i-ty	ex-pā-ti-āte

RULE II.—When two vowels come together, one ends, and the other begins a syllable, if they do not form a diphthong; as,

ā-ō′ni-an	ā-ē′ri-al	ā′er-o-nạut′
ī-ŏn-ic	ī′o-dīne	ā-er-o-līte

RULE III.—In general, prefixes and suffixes form separate syllables; as,

re′in-spĕc-tion	*un*-dē′vi-ā′tĭng	tran′quil-*ize*
dis-cŏŭr′a-ging	*dis*-săt-is-fied	nat-ū-ral-*ize*
im-prụ-dent-ly	*dis*-hŏn-est-ly	lē-gal-*ize*
in-tĕm-per-ançe	*in*-crĕd-ū-loŭs	*ŭn*′suc-çĕss′fụl

REMARK.—This rule is subject to many exceptions.

RULE IV.—Compounds should be divided into the simple words which compose them; as,

bōat′swain	rāin′gāuge	rēar′guärd
hôrse-man	sĕlf′-in′ter-est	hōme-sick
lŷnx-eȳed	hўmn′bo͝ok	sўlph-like
stēam-bōat	sĕm′ĭ-çīr′cle	blo͝od-shĕd
hȳ′drȧ-head′ed	mōle′cric′et	pạll′beâr′er
hĕad′strŏng	pōst-script	nō′ble-man

RULE V.—A syllable must never be divided at the end of a line.

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Lesson XVIII.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

RULE I.—Nouns, whether singular or plural, not ending in "s," or an "s" sound, form the possessive case by adding the apostrophe (') and s. As:

boy	boy's	world	world's
George	George's	hero	hero's
girl	girl's	men	men's

RULE II.—Nouns, whether singular or plural, ending in "s," or an "s" sound, generally form the possessive case by adding the apostrophe only. As:

boys	boys'	Jones	Jones'
brothers	brothers'	foxes	foxes'
con-science	con-science'	Adams	Adams'

REMARK.—Good usage differs somewhat with reference to the application of this rule.

NUMBERS.

The singular number denotes but *one;* as, boy.
The plural number denotes more than one; as, boys.

RULE I.—The plural of nouns is regularly formed by adding "s" to the singular.

Examples.

o-pŏs′sum	o-pŏs′sums
ăn′a-cŏn′dȧ	ăn′a-cŏn′dȧs
go-rĭl′lȧ	go-rĭl′lȧs
croc′ō-dile	croc′ō-diles
ăl′li-gā′tor	ăl′li-gā′tors
jăg′ū-ăr′	jăg′ū-ărs′

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Lesson XIX.

RULE II.—Nouns ending in "o" generally form their plural by adding "es."

căl'i-cōes	mu-lăt'tōes	em-bär'gōes
tor-nā'dōes	vol-cā-nōes	mo-rŏc-cōes
bra-vā-dōes	stĭ-lĕt-tōes	măn-i-fĕs'tōes
tor-pē-dōes	bŭf'fa-lōes	păl-mĕt'tōes
vī-rā-gōes	po-tā'tōes	gre-nā-dōes
cär'gōes	nē'grōes	ech'ōes
hē-rōes	măn-gōes	mŏt-tōes

REMARK I.—To form the plural of the following nouns ending in "f," change "f" to "v" and add "es."

knīfe	knīves	hälf	hälves
wīfe	wīves	sĕlf	sĕlves
līfe	līves	wolf	wolves
cälf	cälves	lōaf	lōaves
thiēf	thiēves	beef	beeves
lēaf	lēaves	shēaf	shēaves

Lesson XX.

Remark II.—The following are some of the words which form their plural irregularly.

sĕr'vant-man	sĕr'vant-men
gĕntle-man	gĕntle-men
bŏnds'wom'an	bŏnds'wom'en
fŏs'ter-chīld	fŏs'ter-chĭl'dren
eye'tooth	eye'teeth
dôr-mouse	dôr-mīce

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REMARK III.—The following words have no plural.

çī′der	hĕmp	slŏth	pĕr′ry
cŏf-fee	flăx	prīde	meek-ness
tăl-lōw	gōld	pĭtch	ĕl-o-quençe

Lesson XXI.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

An aeronaut is one who travels through the air. Iodine is obtained from the ashes of sea-weed. An honest man is one of Nature's noblemen. Steamboats were invented by Robert Fulton. The reformation was led by Martin Luther. A rain-gauge is an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in a certain time. Crocodiles inhabit the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lay eggs, resembling those of the goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the sun. Man's chief good is an upright mind. Sir Walter Scott's Works are much admired. Do your duty for conscience' sake. James Watts' study of his mother's tea-kettle, resulted in the discovery of the power of steam. What love is like a mother's love? Mt. Vesuvius is one

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of the most noted volcanoes in the world. Potatoes were introduced into Europe from South America. Among the Spartans, thieves were considered honest. The nerve of the eye-tooth is connected with the eye. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears.

Lesson XXII.

SILENT VOWELS.

RULE I.—The letter "e" is always silent when final, except in monosyllables containing no other vowel, and in some words from foreign languages; as,

hē′li-o-trōpe	ex-haust′i-ble	quad′ra-ture
eŏl-um-bīne	tăb′er-na-cle	quī-e-tūde
jĕs-sa-mĭne	măs-sa-cre	mū-çi-lage
ĕg-lan-tīne	salt-pē′tre	neū-tral-īze
eŏr-al-līne	eas-cāde′	ef-fĕct′ive
ŏp-po-site	pre-scrībe	făs′çi-nāte

RULE II.—The letter "e" is generally silent in the syllable "en;" also in "ed," except when preceded by "d" or "t;" as,

hĕav′en	loved	re-çēived′
moist-en	im-proved′	ex-pīred
līst-en	en-rōlled	prŏf′fered
lĕngth-en	nŭm′bered	viewed
un-bûr′den	re-newed′	dis-plēased′
glĭs′ten	pre-sĕrved	prĭv′i-lĕged
hāst-en	be-tō′ken	quĭck-en

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Lesson XXIII.

RULE III.—The letter "i" is often silent before "n" or "l."
RULE IV.—The letter "o" is often silent in words ending in "on," preceded by "c," "ck," "s," or "t." As:

riv′er-bā′sin	găr′ri-son	trēa′şon-a-ble
coŭş′in-ġĕr′man	im-prĭş′on	bĕck-on-ing
kĭng′s′ē′vil	un-bŭt-ton	bēa-con-fire
mĕd′i-çine	pär′don-ing	mŭt-ton-chŏp
bĕn-i-şon	glŭt-ton-oŭs	mā-son-ry
em-blā′zon	rĕck-on-ing	poi-şon-ing

Lesson XXIV.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

The heliotrope is a very fragrant flower. Capital punishment is believed to be effective in lessening crime. Heaven is the dwelling place of the angels. All that glistens is not gold. He regarded not who spoke, but weighed only what was spoken. It is treasonable to betray one's country into the hands of a foreign power.

When the Declaration of Independence was adopted on the Fourth of July, 1776, the news was everywhere received with demonstrations of joy.

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General Gage was succeeded by Sir William Howe in the command of the British forces in America. By medicine, life may be prolonged.

Lesson XXV.

SILENT CONSONANTS.

RULE V.—The letter "b" is generally silent, when preceded by "m," or followed by "t" in the same syllable; as,

dŭm*b*′bĕlls	en-tọm*b*′	hĕc′a-tọm*b*
re-dou*b*t′	nŭm*b*′ness	căt-a-cōm*b*
sŭ*b*′tle	plŭm*b*-līne	clīm*b*-ing
be-nŭm*b*′	crŭm*b*-clŏth	in-dĕ*b*t′ed
cōm*b*′ing	līm*b*-less	dou*b*t′fụl

RULE VI.—"C" is silent in the termination "scle," and also in the following words and their derivatives; Czar, victuals, indict, muscle, etc.

RULE VII.—"D" is silent only in the words Wednesday, and handkerchief.

RULE VIII.—"G" is silent before "m" and "n" final; also when initial before "n."

RULE IX.—"H" is sometimes silent when it follows "c," "g," "p," or "t."

RULE X.—"K" is silent when followed by "n" in the same syllable.

Wĕ*d*neṣ′day	ăst*h*′mȧ	*k*nīght′hŏŏd
hăn*d*-ker-chief	g*h*ĕr-kin	lă*ch*-ry-mal
dī-a-phrăg*m*	bûrg*h*-er	r*h*eụ-ma-tĭṣm
fŏr-eig*n*-er	pĕn-ta-teūc*h*	r*h*ăp-so-dy
phlĕg*m*	c*h*lō-rīne	ĭst*h*-mus
*g*năt	*k*nŏwl-edġe	hĕm-or-r*h*aġe

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Lesson XXVI.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Lord Bacon's intellect was so keen and subtle, that it seemed to spread itself throughout every part of a subject like a kind of "diffusive touch." During the battle of Bunker Hill, the British twice advanced to within a few rods of the redoubt behind which the Americans were intrenched, but were each time repulsed. The most celebrated catacombs in the world, are those near Rome, and those of Egypt and Paris. No foreigner is eligible to the office of President of the United States. The pentateuch is the first five books of the Old Testament. The order of knighthood, which was conferred by the accolade, consisted, as it still does, in a blow of the flat of the sword, on the back of the kneeling candidate. "Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to Heaven." We are indebted to the Christian religion for many of the advantages, and much of the refinement of modern times.

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Lesson XXVII.

RULE XI.—"L" is often silent when followed by "d," "f," "k," "m," "s," or "v."

RULE XII.—"M" is silent, when it precedes "n" in the same syllable.

RULE XIII.—"N" is silent, when final, after "l" or "m."

RULE XIV.—"P" is silent when initial before "n," "s," or "t."

RULE XV.—"T" is silent in the terminations "ten," and "tle" after "s."

shou*l*d	con-dĕm*n*'ing	căs'*t*le-guärd
wou*l*d	hўm*n*-bo͝ok	chrĭs-*t*en
să*l*m'on	*p*neū-măt'ics	mĭs-*t*le-tōe
cä*l*m-ly	*p*neū-mō-ni-ȧ	nĕs*t*-le
sŏl-em*n*	*ps*ȳ-chŏl-o-gy	kĭl*n*-drȳ
au-tum*n*	*p*tär'mĭ-gan	*m*ne-mŏn'ics

RULE XVI.—"W" is generally silent after a vowel in the same syllable, and it is always silent before "r" in the same syllable; also frequently after "s" and before "h."

REMARK.—In some words both of two combined consonants are silent.

thôu*gh*t'fụl	bȯr'ōu*gh*	*ph*thĭs'ic
thȯr-ōu*gh*	dąu*gh*-ter	*ph*thī-sis
glō*w*-ing	sląu*gh*-ter	ca-tär*rh*'
ăn'*sw*er-ing	nẹi*gh*-bor	sc*h*ĭsm
*w*räth-ful	fûr-lōu*gh*	drăc*h*m
*w*răn̲g-ling	in-vie̲g*h*'	yạc*h*t
*wh*o͞op-ing	out-we̲i*gh*	myr*rh*

REMARK.—In a few cases the *h* at the beginning of a word is silent; as,

*h*êir'ess	*h*ŏn'or	*h*our'ly	*h*ĕrb'aġe

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Lesson XXVIII.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Salmon are fish of a yellowish color, and are found in all the northern countries of America, Europe and Asia. How solemn is the thought that we must die! Mnemonics is a system of precepts and rules intended to assist the memory. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." In America, a borough is an incorporated town, or village. "Set bounds to our passions, by reason; to our errors by truth; and to our schisms by charity." How many objects in nature delight the eye. "One self-approving hour whole years of idleness outweighs."

The ptarmigan is a bird of the grouse family. It haunts the lofty heights of mountainous countries in Europe, Asia and America. The mistletoe is a parasitic evergreen plant. When found upon the oak, where it is rare, it was an object of superstitious regard among the Druids.

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Lesson XXIX.

THE USE OF CAPITALS.

Capital letters should be used in the following cases:

1st. To begin the chief words in the titles of books; as, *Brown's Grammar.*

2d. To begin the first word of every distinct sentence.

3d. To begin all the names referring to God; as, *Jehovah.*

4th. To begin proper names of every description; as, *John.*

5th. In writing titles of office or honor applied to persons; as, *Dr. Bell.*

6th. To begin the names of objects personified; as, *Come gentle Spring.*

7th. To begin all words derived from proper names; as, *Russian.*

8th. The words I and O.

9th. To begin the first word of every distinct line of poetry.

10th. To begin the first word of a direct quotation.

Lesson XXX.

Always begin with capitals the names of

CITIES.	STATES.	STATES OR TERRITORIES.
Phil'a-dĕl'phĭ-a	Penn-sȳl-vā'nĭ-a	Wis-con'sin
Härt'ford	Con-nect'ĭ-cut	I'o-wa
Wĭl'ming-tŏn	North Căr'o-lī'na	Lou'ĭ-şĭ-á'na
Rĭch'mŏnd	Vīr-ġin'ia	Cal'ĭ-for'nĭ-a
Bạl'tĭ-mōre	Mā'ry-lănd	Wạsh'ing-tŏn T.
Trĕn'ton	New Jĕr'şey	Ar'i-zō'na
Mont-gọm'er-y	Al'a-bā'ma	Ū'täh
Chăt'ta-nōō'ga	Ten'nes-see'	Ne-vä'dä

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Lesson XXXI.

Always begin with capitals, all names of

RIVERS.	SEAS, BAYS AND GULFS.	STRAITS.
Mis-sou'rĭ	Med'ĭ-ter-rā'ne-an	Ġi-braḷ'ter
Săc'ra-mĕn'tō	Är'chi-pĕl'a-gō	Bēhr'ing's
Sän Jōa-quĭn'	Hon-du'ras	Ma-lăc-cä
Hŭm'bōldt	Ċăr'ib-bē'an	Mes-sĭ'nä
Rĭō Grạn'dẹ	Sän Dĭ-ē'gō	Dar'da-nĕlles'
O'ri-nō'co	Mon'tẹ-rey'	Bell-īsle'
Mis'sis-sĭp'pĭ	Guä'te-mä'la	Yụ'cā-tăn'
Sus'que-hăn'nă	Ċal'ĭ-fôr'nĭ-a	O'trän'to
Wil-lá'mette	Mĕx'ĭ-cō	Mă-căs'sar

Always begin with capitals, all names of

ISLANDS.	CAPES.	MOUNTAINS.
New'foŭnd-land'	Mĕn-do-çi'nō	Si-er'rä Nẹ-vä'dä
West In'dies	Ċăn-ăv'er-al	Al'le-ghā'ny
Văn-cọu'ver's	Ċŏm'ō-rĭn	Pỹr'e-nees
Sag-hāl'ĭ-en	Măt'a-pan'	Scan'di-nā'vĭ-an
Ja-māi-ca	Guär'da-fuĭ'	Ċar-pā'thĭ-an
Hä-waī'ĭ	Prĭnce-of-Wāles'	Ad'ĭ-ron'dack
Ma-dēi'ra	Gal-lĭ'nas	Ä'con-cä'guä
Sụ-mä'trä	Fĭn'is-têrre'	Chim'bo-rä'zo
Mar-quẹ'säs	Hat'ter-as	Po-po-cat'a-pĕtl'

Lesson XXXII.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

The Yosemite Falls are in Mariposa County, California. The Mammoth Cave is in Kentucky. The Amazon is the largest river in South America. Washington

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City is the capital of the United States. The near approach of America to Asia at Behring's Strait has given to the Arctic regions of both continents the same species of animals. Chimborazo is one of the most noted peaks of the Andes. In North America rain is most abundant on its western side, and near the Gulf of Mexico. In the Madeira Islands, the flowers bloom all the year round. California is drained by two large rivers, the Sacramento from the North, and the San Joaquin from the South. The Mississippi River is navigable by steamboats to the Falls of St. Anthony, 2,220 miles above the Gulf of Mexico.

The Head-waters of the Missouri and Clark's Rivers, in the Rocky Mountains, are almost together; yet the waters of one, by way of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, find their way into the Atlantic; while the waters of the other, empty into the Columbia River and thence into the Pacific.

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Lesson XXXIII.

Always begin with capitals, the

NAMES OF MEN.

Ăl'bert	Eū-ġĕne'	Jō'ṣeph
Aâr'ȯn	Ĕz'rȧ	Jū'lĭ-ȧn
Ạu-gŭs'tus	Fē'lix	Lạu'rençe
Bĕn'ja-mĭn	Frạn̲k'lin	Lū'cĭ-an
Ċhärleṣ	Ġeôrġe	Mạu'rĭçe
Ċlăr'ençe	Hĕr'bert	Mō'ṣĕṣ
Dĭn'i-el	Hŏr'açe	Na-pō'le-on
Dā'vid	Ĭeh'a-bod	Nĭeh'o-las
Ĕd'mund	Jāmeṣ	Ȯl'ĭ-ver

Always begin with capitals, the

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ā'da	Ē'dith	Ĭṣ'a-bel'lȧ
A-me-li-a	Ĕl'i-nor	Jō'ṣeph-ĭne
Ăd'e-lāide	Ĕs'ther	Jū'li-ȧ
Ạu-gŭs'tȧ	Flō'rȧ	Kăth'a-rĭne
Bēr'thȧ	Flŏr'ençe	Lọu-ĭṣe'
Ċăth'a-rĭne	Ġĕr'al-dĭne	Lu-erē'ti-ȧ
Ċŏn'stançe	Ḡĕr'trüde	Mär'ga-ret
Ċўn'thi-ȧ	Grāçe	Măd'e-lĭne
Dŏb'o-rah	Hăr'ri-et	O-lĭv'i-ȧ
Dō'rȧ	Hĕn'ri-ĕt'tȧ	Pạu-lĭne'

Lesson XXXIV.

Always begin with capitals, the

NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Sŭn'day	Tūeṣ'day	Thûrṣ'day	Săt'ur-day
Mȯn'day	Wĕdneṣ'day	Frī'day	

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Always begin with capitals, the

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

Jăn'ū-a-ry	Māy	Sĕp-tĕm'ber
Fĕb'rụ-ā-ry	Jūne	Oc-tō'ber
March	Jū-lȳ'	Nō-vĕm'ber
Ā'pril	Au'gŭst	Dē-çĕm'ber

Always begin with capitals, the

NAMES OF THE DEITY.

Gŏd	Jē-hō'vah	The Ĭn'fi-nīte
Lôrd	Our Fā'ther	The E-tĕr'nal
Al-mīght'y	Our Cre-ā'tor	The Pre-sĕrv'er

Lesson XXXV.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

Walter Scott was the author of the "Waverly Novels." Improve your time. Forgive our sins. Be cheerful. Life is the gift of Him, who is the Author of good, and the Father of mercies. King Charles the First was beheaded in 1649. By the Lord Mayor-of-London's authority. There are many Colonels and Generals who have no right to the title.

"And I heard, but I understood not; then said I, O my Lord, what shall be the end of these things?" "And peace, O Virtue! peace is all thy own."

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Without good language, all that you may write
Can never yield us profit or delight.
Take time for thinking; never work in haste,
And value not yourself for writing fast.

GENERAL REVIEW.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

What is a prefix? What is a suffix? Mention six Latin prefixes, with examples of each. Mention six Greek prefixes, with examples of each. Mention six English prefixes, with examples of each. Mention six suffixes, with examples of each. What is Rule I? Give an example. What is Rule II? Give an example?

What is Rule III? Give an example. Rule IV? Give an example. Rule V? Give an example. Rule VI? Give an example. Rule VII? Example. Rule VIII? Example. Rule IX? Example. Rule X. Example.

SYLLABICATION.

In every word how many syllables? What is a diphthong? A proper diphthong? An improper diphthong? What is Rule I? Give an Example. Rule II? Example. Rule III? Example. Rule IV? Example. Rule V?

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THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

What is Rule I? Give an example. Rule II? Example.

NUMBERS.

How many numbers are there? What is the singular number? The plural number? What is Rule I? Give some examples. Rule II? Examples. How do you form the plural of nouns ending in f? Mention some nouns that form their plurals irregularly.

SILENT VOWELS.

When is the letter *e* silent? Give some examples. When is the letter *i* silent? Give Rule IV, with some examples. When is the letter *b* silent? The letter *c*? Give Rule VII. When is the letter *g* silent? Give Rules IX and X, with appropriate examples. When is *l* silent? When is *n* silent? When is *t* silent. Give Rules XII and XIV, with appropriate examples under each. Give Rule XVI, and mention some examples.

THE USE OF CAPITALS.

Mention in their order the ten Rules for the use of capitals, with an example of each.

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PART THIRD.

Lesson I.

Words spelled in two or more ways.

ăx	ăxe
ăn′cle	ăn′kle
ăp-pal′	ăp-pall′
brī′er	brī′ar
cäñ′on	cän-yōn′
drought	drouth
ġўp-sy	ġĭp-sy
gāy-ly	gāi′ly
goŏd-bўe′	goŏd-bȳ′
guer-rĭl′là	gue-rĭl′là
frĕn′zy	phrĕn′sy
căn′non-eer′	căn′non-ïer′
sĕp-ul-chre	sĕp-ul-cher
thē-a-tre	thē-a-ter
ma-neū′ver	ma-nœu′vre
mos-quï-to	mus-quï-to
in-quīre′	en-quīre′
in-sure	en-sure
hŏn′eyed	hŏn′ied
sŏm-ber	sŏm-bre
whĭs-key	whĭs-ky
thē-a-ter	thē-a-tre
vī-al	phī-al

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Lesson II.

found′er-y	found′ry
pўg-my	pĭg-my
e̤y-rie (ā-rў)	aē-rie
e̤ăs-si-mēre	kĕr-e̤y-mēre
e̤lăr′i-o-nĕt′	e̤lăr′i-nĕt′
e̤ў′e̤lō-pē′di-a̤	e̤ȳ-e̤lō-pæ′di-a̤
e̤ĕn′ti-pede	e̤ĕn′ti-ped
hōar-hound	hōre-hound
dī′ar-rhē′a̤	dī′ar-rhœ′a̤
ĕp′a̤u-let′	ĕp′a̤u-lĕtte′
ae-e̤ĕs′sa-ry	ae-e̤ĕs′so-ry
ĕn′vel-ōpe	en-vĕl′op
ăl′e̤he-my	ăl′e̤hy-my
hĭn-dōō-ĭs̤m	hin-dṵ-ĭsm

Lesson III.

Words with contrasted meaning.

sŭl′try, *very hot.*	frĭg′id, *very cold.*
wa̤rmth, *gentle heat.*	frŏst̤′i-ness, *frosty, cold.*
ĭg′ne-oŭs, *relating to fire.*	ā′que-oŭs, *relating to water.*
màss, *a large body of matter.*	mŏl′e-e̤ūle, *a small particle.*
im-mĕnse′, *very large.*	tī′ny, *very small.*
stout, *strong.*	pū′ny, *weak.*
ġī′ant, *a very large man.*	pўg′mў, *a dwarf.*
dū′ra-ble, *lasting.*	trăn′sient, *of short duration.*
pōrt′ly, *bulky.*	mēa′ger, *thin.*
dāy′līght, *the light of day.*	därk′ness, *without light.*
nōon′tīde, *mid-day.*	mĭd′nīght, *twelve o'clock at night.*

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Lesson IV.

brĭll'iant, *shining, bright.*
brīght'ness, *radiance.*
sŭn-'ny, *warmed by the sun.*
glōw'ing, *shining with heat.*
mŏd'ern, *recent; new.*
rĕad'i-ness, *quickness.*
hăp'pi-ness, *joy.*
lŭx'ū-ry, *over-abundance.*
fe-lĭç'i-ty, *happiness.*
en-joy'ment, *pleasure.*
heīght, *an elevation.*
sŏm'bre, *gloomy.*
ob-sēū'ri-ty, *darkness.*
dŭsk'y, *dark; dim.*
lū'rid, *ghastly-pale.*
ān'cient, *old.*
slōw'ness, *want of speed.*
mĭs'er-y, *distress.*
pŏv'er-ty, *want; need.*
ăn'guish, *intense grief.*
dis-trĕss', *pain.*
dĕpth, *that which is deep.*

Lesson V.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

In the earth's crust, aqueous and igneous rocks are found. The aqueous rocks are those formed by the agency of water; the igneous rocks are those formed by the agency of fire. The height of the highest mountain in the world is about five miles; the mean depth of the ocean is estimated to be between 15,000 and 20,000 feet. The moderns are those nations which arose out of the ruins of the empires of Greece and Rome, the people of which are called the ancients.

"I am the light of the world; he that

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followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." Cruel natures derive enjoyment from the distress they occasion others. What seems poverty to those accustomed to over-abundance, would be luxury to the poor who have known want.

In the sultry regions of the torrid zone, are the gigantic banyan tree, which covers more than seven acres, and the lofty palm reaching to the height of two hundred feet; while in the frigid zone there are found only dwarfed trees, low plants and mosses.

Lesson VI.

Words liable to be confounded.

ăcts, *deeds.*	ăx, *a tool.*
āil, *to feel pain.*	āle, *malt liquor.*
ănt, *an insect.*	äunt, *the sister of a parent.*
ạll, *every one.*	ạwl, *a sharp tool.*
bạld, *without hair.*	bạwled, *cried out.*
bạll, *a round body.*	bạwl, *to cry out.*
bâre, *naked.*	beâr, *an animal.*
bee, *an insect.*	bē, *the state of being.*
bēach, *the sea shore.*	beech, *a tree.*
brĕad, *food.*	brĕd, *brought up.*
blew, *did blow.*	blūe, *a color.*
boy, *a young lad.*	buọy, *an anchor mark.*

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Lesson VII.

buȳ, *to purchase.*	bȳ, *near.* [*carry the dead.*
beer, *a malt liquor.*	biēr, *a frame on which to*
çĕll, *a small room.*	sĕll, *to dispose of.*
elīmb, *to mount.*	elīme, *climate.*
elạuse, *a section.*	elạws, *talons.*
dēar, *costly.*	deer, *an animal.*
dew, *moisture.*	dūe, *owing.*
drȧft, *a bill.*	drȧught, *a drink.*
fāin, *willingly.*	feign, *to pretend.*

Lesson VIII.

fâir, *beautiful.*	fâre, *diet, or hire.*
fīr, *a tree.*	fûr, *soft hair.*
flēa, *an insect.*	flee, *to run from danger.*
foul, *unclean.*	fowl, *a bird.*
gāit, *a walk.*	gāte, *an entrance.*
grāte, *a fire-place.*	greāt, *large.*
grōan, *to sigh.*	grōwn, *become larger.*
hāil, *frozen rain.*	hāle, *hearty.*
hâir, *of the head.*	hâre, *an animal.*

Lesson IX.

härt, *an animal.*	heärt, *an organ of the body.*
hạll, *a large room.*	hạul, *to pull about.* [*foot.*
hēal, *to cure.*	heel, *the hinder part of the*
hēar, *to hearken.*	hēre, *in this place.*
hēard, *did hear.*	hērd, *a drove.*
Ī, *myself.*	eȳe, *the organ of sight.*
īsle, *an island.*	aīsle, *of a church.*
kĭll, *to slay.*	kĭln, *a large oven.*
knew, *did know.*	new, *not old.*
lāde, *to load.*	lāid, *placed.*

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Lesson X.

lēak, *to run out.*	leek, *an herb.*
māde, *did make.*	māid, *an unmarried woman*
lō, *behold.*	lōw, *humble.*
mēat, *flesh.*	meet, *fit, proper.*
mūṣe, *to think.*	mewṣ, *as a cat.*
nāy, *no.*	neigh, *as a horse.*
ōre, *a metal.*	ō'er, *over.*
pāil, *a vessel.*	pāle, *wan; pallid.*
pāin, *distress.*	pāne, *of glass.*

Lesson XI.

pạuṣe, *to stop.*	pạwṣ, *as of animals.*
pēaçe, *quiet.*	piēçe, *a part.*
plāin, *clear.*	plāne, *a flat surface.*
rāin, *water.*	reign, *to rule.*
răp, *to knock.*	wrăp, *to fold.*
rīght, *not wrong.*	wrīte, *to write with a pen.*
sāil, *to move through water.*	sāle, *the act of selling.*
sēa, *a body of water.*	see, *to observe.*

Lesson XII.

seeṣ, *beholds.*	sēize, *to catch hold.*
sĕnt, *did send.*	sçĕnt, *a smell.*
sōle, *the sole of a shoe.*	sōul, *the spirit.* [*light by day.*
sȯn, *a male child.*	sŭn, *that which gives us*
stēal, *to thieve.*	steel, *a metal.*
tăcks, *small nails.*	tăx, *a rate.*
wāste, *to destroy.*	wāist, *the middle.*
wāy, *a road; a passage.*	weigh, *to balance.*
tēam, *a pair of horses.*	teem, *to be full of.*
wēak, *feeble.*	week, *seven days.*
yew, *a tree.*	you, *yourself.*

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Lesson XIII.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

The
Thee
"Out of 'the' depths have I cried unto 'thee,' oh Lord."

There
Their
"There" have been people who have delivered themselves from "their" ills by "their" good fortune or virtue.

Hear
Here
I will stand "here" that I may "hear" him. May you be happy "here!" "Hear" ye!

Two
To
Too
Remember these "two" things: Be true "to" your God, and true, "too" "to" yourself. I know "two" boys who are "too" silly "to" learn.

ACCENT.

ACCENT is a particular stress of the voice upon certain syllables of words.

Accent is of two kinds; PRIMARY, as in *in-tend'*, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable; and SECONDARY, as *su'per-in-tend'*, where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third, though less than that laid on the last.

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RULE I.—Words ending in "ee" or "eer" or "ier," usually have the accent on the last syllable; as,

do-nee′	dĕv′o-tee′	ạu-e′tion-eer′
ăb′sen-tee′	guăr′an-tee′	bŭe′ea-neer′
lĕg′a-tee′	vŏl′un-teer′	găz′et-teer′
trust-ee′	mū′le-teer′	çhĕv′a-liēr′
rĕf′er-ee′	çhăn′de-liēr′	prī′va-teer′
frīe′as-see′	ō′ver-seer′	brīg′a-diēr′
rĕf′ū-gee′	fĭn′an-çiēr′	mū′ti-neer′
nŏm′i-nee′	dŏm′i-neer′	eăv′a-liēr′

Lesson XIV.

RULE II.—Words of two syllables ending in "ose," have the accent on the last syllable. Those of three syllables sometimes have the secondary accent on the last; as,

jo-cōse′	dis-clōse′	cō′ma-tōse′
mo-rōse	dis-pōse	dē′com-pōse′
ver-bōse	un-clōse	ĭn′dis-pōse′
re-pōse	a-rōse	ĭn′ter-pōse′
pro-pōse	ăn′i-mōse′	ăd′i-pōse′
com-pōse	ŏp′er-ōse′	prē′dis-pōse′

RULE III.—Words having the sound of "sh" or "zh" immediately before their last vowel or diphthong have their accent on the last syllable but one; as,

ad-mĭs′sion	se-clū′sion	cŏn′sti-tū′tion
col-lĭs-ion	pro-fū-sion	pēr′se-cū′tion
de-çĭs-ion	phy-sĭ-cian	bĕn′e-dĭc′tion
in-çĭs-ion	con-clū-sion	ĭn′ter-mĭs′sion
e-lĭs-ion	re-strĭc-tion	jū′ris-dĭc′tion
de-rĭs-ion	trans-grĕs-sion	măl′e-dĭc′tion
ma-gĭ-cian	pro-trụ-sion	ĭn′sti-tū′tion
op-tĭ-cian	oc-cā-sion	rĕs′o-lū′tion
tra-dĭ-tion	pa-trĭ-cian	rĕv′o-lū-tion

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Lesson XV.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

During the year of 1812 American privateers scoured the ocean in every direction, and British commerce suffered greatly. Three hundred vessels, with three thousand prisoners, besides valuable cargoes, were taken by the Americans.

The Constitution of the United States says, that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to every state in this Union. Many lives have been lost by accidents caused from the carelessness of engineers. During the reign of Charles 1. of England, cavaliers were those who adhered to the king; so called from the gayety of their dress, etc., as contrasted with the adherents of Parliament, who were called roundheads. The soul can only find repose in trusting to the truths of religion. "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." The violence of revolutions is generally in proportion to the causes which produce them.

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Lesson XVI.

RULE IV. — **Words of more than two syllables ending in "cate," "date," "gate"' "fy," "tude," and "ly"' preceded by a vowel, usually have the accent on the last syllable but two; as,**

dĕp′re-cāte	e-lū′çi-dāte	ne-gō′ti-āte
rŭs-tic-āte	a-çĭd-i-ty	re-çĭp-ro-cāte
prŏp-a-gāte	so-lĭd-i-ty	prog-nŏs-tic-āte
fū-mi-gāte	so-çī-e-ty	in-tŏx′i-cāte
quī-e-tūde	vĭ-çĭs-si-tūde	sū′per-flū′i-ty
lăt-i-tūde	sĭ-mĭl-i-tūde	ŏp′por-tū′ni-ty
sŏl-i-tūde	com-mŏd-i-ty	ĭm′pro-prī′e-ty
săn̲e-ti-fȳ	ĭn-tĕn-si-fȳ	ăm′bi-gū′i-ty
dĕp-ū-ty	ī-dĕn-ti-fȳ	pŏs′si-bĭl′i-ty
răr-e-fȳ	ad-jū′di-cāte	ġĕn′er-ŏs′i-ty

Lesson XVII.

RULE V.—**With a few exceptions, words that end in "ic" and "ics" have their accent on the last syllable but one; as,**

ĕp′i-dĕm′ic	mĕt′a-phy̆s′ic	ăl′pha-bĕt′ic
sçĭ′en-tĭf′ic	Căl′vin-ĭst′ic	ăc′a-dĕm′ic
păn′e-ġy̆r′ic	pyr′a-mĭd′ic	ĕn′er-ġĕt′ic
ăn′a-lyt′ic	sy̆m′pa-thĕt′ic	ĕp′i-lĕp′tic
hy̆p′o-crĭt′ic	ăt′mos-phĕr′ic	ăl′ġe-brā′ic
bē-a-tĭf′ic	ăp′o-plĕc′tic	a-cous′tics
ĕm′blem-ăt′ic	ē′co-nŏm′ic	ăl′le-gŏr′ic
dī′a-bŏl′ic	phĭl′o-sŏph′ic	ăp′os-tŏl′ic

Exceptions.

ăr′a-bĭc	a-rĭth′me-tĭc	e-phĕm′e-ris
är-se-nic	căth′o-lic	rhĕt′o-ric
chŏl-er-ic	pŏl-i-tic	tûr-mer-ic
hĕr-e-tic	lū-na-tic	plĕth-o-ric

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Lesson XVIII.

RULE VI.—Words of two or more syllables ending in "ia," "ae," "al," "an" and "ous," usually have the accent on the last syllable but two; or, on that which precedes these terminations; as,

mĭ'lĭ'tiȧ	bär-bā'ri-an	sym-mĕt'ri-e-al
re-gā-li-ȧ	gram-mā-ri-an	ehĭ-mĕr-i-e-al
mag-nē-si-ȧ	lī-brā-ri-an	nu-mĕr-i-e-al
de-mō-ni-a-e	see-tā-ri-an	pro-phĕt-i-e-al
op-prō-bri-oŭs	spon-tā-ne-oŭs	bī-ĕn-ni-al
vi-e-tō-ri-oŭs	gre-gā-ri-oŭs	trī-ĕn-ni-al
ux̱-ō-ri-oŭs	ne-fā-ri-oŭs	fŭn'da-mĕnt'al
sym-phō-ni-oŭs	eu-tā-ne-oŭs	eŏn'ti-nĕnt'al
er-rō-ne-oŭs	e-quĕs-tri-an	ĕl'e-mĕnt'al

RULE VII.—With a few exceptions, words of more than two syllables ending in "gonal," "logy," "raphy," "nomy" and "metry," take their accent on the last syllable but two; as,

a-pŏl'o-ġy	bi-ŏg'ra-phy	pen-tăg'o-nal
as-trŏl-o-ġy	ġe-ŏg-ra-phy	e-eŏn-o-my
ehro-nŏl-o-ġy	lĭ-thŏg-ra-phy	ġe-ŏm-e-try
dox-ŏl-o-ġy	or-thŏg-ra-phy	trĭg'o-nŏm'e-try
ġe-ŏl-o-ġy	to-pŏg-ra-phy	deū'ter-ŏn'o-my
phĭ-lŏl-o-ġy	pho-tŏg-ra-phy	as-trŏn'o-my
the-ŏl-o-ġy	dī-ăg-o-nal	ġĕn'e-ăl'o-ġy
zo-ŏl-o-ġy	hex-ăg-o-nal	ĕt'y-mŏl'o-ġy

Lesson XIX.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

In geography, latitude is the distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator. Zoology is that part of natural

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history which treats of the habits and structure of animals. "Sanctify the Lord of hosts, and let him be your dread." "Let integrity and uprightness preserve me." Shun all drinks which intoxicate; they destroy both the mind and the body. How noble is the generosity of character which always gives a candid estimation of the virtues and good qualities of all men. On the day after the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and while General Scott was in an advanced position within three hundred miles of the city, Santa Anna asked for an armistice, in order to negotiate for peace. What a dreary desert would life be, did we find no sympathetic friends. Arithmetic is the science of numbers, and the art of computation by figures.

Lesson XX.

RULE VIII.—Words of more than two syllables having the same orthography are generally distinguished by a difference of accent; as:

ăt′tri-būte	at-trĭb′ūte
mis-cŏn′duct	mĭs′con-dŭct′
ō′ver-thrōw	ō′ver-thrōw′
prĕç′e-dent	pre-çēd′ent

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RULE IX.—When two words of similar formation and the same accentuation are contrasted with each other, the accent is transferred to the syllable of difference; as:

ĕm′i-nent	ĭm′mi-nent
ĭn′ter-vēne′	sū′per-vēne′
ăm′pu-tā′-tion	ĭm′pu-tā′tion
ăl-lē′gā′-tion	ăl-lī′ga′-tion
guăr′an-tôr′	guăr′an-tee′
prŏp′o-ṣĭ′tion	prĕp′o-ṣĭ′tion
ĕm′i-grā′-tion	ĭm′mi-grā′-tion
rē′for-mā′-tion	rĕf′or-mā′-tion

Words in which a change of accent accompanies a change of meaning, use, or syllabication.

ăb′sent, *not present.*	ab-sĕnt′, *to keep away.*
ăf′fix, *a suffix.*	af-fĭx′, *to fasten to.*
ăb′stract, *an abridgment.*	ab-străct,′ *to draw from.*
ĕŏm′pound, *a mixture.*	ĕom-pound′, *to combine.*
ĕŏm′pact, *an agreement.*	ĕom-păct′, *firm, solid.*
ĕŏn′tract, *a deed.*	ĕon-trăct′, *to bargain.*
ĕŏn′vert, *one who turns to.*	ĕon-vĕrt′, *to change.*
ĕŏn′çert, *harmony.*	ĕon-çĕrt′, *to plan; to settle.*

Lesson XXI.

ĕŏn′vict, *a criminal.*	ĕon-vĭct′, *to find guilty.*
ĕŏn′voy, *a guard.*	ĕon-voy′, *to protect.*
ĕŏn′trast, *a comparison.*	ĕon-trast′, *to compare.*
ĕŏn′duct, *behavior.*	ĕŏn-duct′, *to lead.*
ĕŏl′lēague, *an associate.*	ĕol-lēague′, *to associate.*
dĕṣ′ert, *a barren region.*	de-ṣĕrt′, *to forsake.*
dī′ġest, *a body of laws.*	dī-ġĕst′, *to think over.*
ĕs′cort, *a protector.*	es-côrt′, *to guide.*
ĕs′say, *an effort made.*	es-sāy,′ *to attempt.*
ŏb′ject, *aim, or final cause.*	ob-jĕct′, *to oppose.*

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Lesson XXII.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

And Jesus answered and said unto them, "Though I bear record of myself, yet my record is true." The name of Washington is recorded indelibly in the hearts of Americans.

Penn's object in founding a colony in Pennsylvania, was to enjoy both civil and religious liberty in a place where no one could object. We never speak of contrast between a man and a mountain, but we contrast an oak and a shrub. "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air." Do not desert a friend who is overtaken by adversity. On the 25th of July, 1814, at Lundy's Lane, the most obstinate battle of the war of 1812 was contested. Gen. Scott, whose conduct on this occasion was brave and meritorious, conducted the advance, and, though the enemy outnumbered him, he sustained the unequal contest for an hour. All Nature is instinct with life.

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Lesson XXIII.

A LIST OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

A. B. Bachelor of Arts.
A. D. In the year of our Lord.
A. M. Master of Arts.
A. M. Before noon.
Acct. Account.
Anon. Anonymous.
Aug. August.
Asst. Assistant.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. LL. Bachelor of Laws.
C. O. D. Collect on Delivery.
Col. Colonel, Colorado.
Cal. California.
Co. County, Company.
Cr. Credit.
Cwt. A hundred weight.
C. W. Canada West.
Ct. Cent.
D. C. District of Columbia.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity.
Del. Delaware.
Dec. December.
Dep. Deputy, Department.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
Doz. Dozen.
Dr. Debtor, Doctor.
D. T. Dakotah Territory.
Eds. Editors.
E. I. East Indies.
E. Fl. Ells Flemish.
Eng. England, English.
Etc. And so forth.
Feb. February.
Flor. Florida.
F. M. Field Marshall.
Ft. Foot, feet or fort.
Ga. Georgia.
Geo. George.
Gov. Governor.
G. M. Grand Master.
G. P. O. General Post Office.
Heb. Hebrew.
Hhd. Hogshead.
H. M. His (or her) Majesty.
Hon. Honorable.
Ia. Indiana.
Id. The same.
Ill. Illinois.
Ind. T. Indian Territory.
Inst. Instant.
Io. Iowa.
Jan. January.
Jun. June, Junior.
Kan. Kansas.
Ky. Kentucky.
La. Louisiana.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
Maj. Gen. Major General.
Mass. Massachusetts.
M. C. Member of Congress.
Mr, Master, or Mister.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mrs. Mistress.
Neb. Nebraska.
N. C. North Carolina.
New. Test. New Testament.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. A. North America.
N. M. New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-North-East.
Nov. November.
N. P. Notary Public.
N. Y. New York.
Oct. October.
O. F. Odd Fellows.
P. M. Post Master.
P. M. Afternoon.
P. O. Post Office.
P. O. O. Post Office Order.
Prof. Professor.
Qt. Quart.
R. R. Rail Road.
Recd. Received.
Recpt. Receipt.
Regt. Regiment.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
S. S. Sunday School.
S. W. South West.
U. S. A. United States of America, and, United States Army.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.

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Lesson XXIV.

THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS.

REMARK.—Many words require certain prepositions after them; as,

Abhorrent *to*.
Accuse *of*.
Acquit *of*.
Acquaint *with*.
Adapt *to*.
Adhere *to*.
Arrive *at*, or *in*.
Allude *to*.
Bestow *on*.
Boast *of*.
Call *upon*.
Compare *with*, or *to*.
Confide *in*.
Congenial *to*.
Copy *after*, or *from*.
Converse *with*.
Dislike *to*.
Dependent *on*.
Die *of*, or *by*.
Differ *from*, or *with*.
Dissent *from*.
Devolve *on*.
Distinguish *from*.
Enamored *of*.
Endeared *to*.
Endowed *with*.
Engage *in*.
Foreign *to*, *from*.
Frightened *at*.
Frown *upon*.
Ignorant *of*.
Meddle *with*.
Need *of*.
Prefer *to*.
Rid *of*.
Skillful *in*.
Smile *at*, or *upon*.
Suitable *to*, *for*.
Sympathize *with*.

Lesson XXV.

COMMON LATIN PHRASES.

Anno Domini (*A. D.*)	In the year of our Lord.
Ante meridiem.	Before noon.
Compos mentis.	Of a sound mind.
Requiescat in pace.	May he rest in peace.
Dictum.	A saying; a decision.
E pluribus unum.	One of many.
Gloria Patri.	Glory be to the Father.
In memoriam.	In memory of.
In propriâ personâ.	In person.
Pro Patri.	For our country.
Sic semper tyrannis.	Ever so to tyrants.
Sine die.	Without a day appointed.
Stet.	Let it stand.
Subpœnâ.	Under a penalty.
Terra firma.	Solid earth. A safe footing.
Totum.	The whole.
Unâ voce.	With one voice.

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COMMON LATIN PHRASES.—*Continued.*

Veni, vidi, vici.	I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verbatim et literatim.	Word for word, letter for letter.
Versus.	Against.
Viâ.	By way of.
Vice versa.	The reverse.
Vice.	In place of.
Vivat rex.	Long live the king.
Vox populi, vox Dei.	The voice of the people is the voice of God.

Lesson XXVI.

COMMON FRENCH PHRASES.

Affaire d'honneur.	An affair of honor.
A la mode.	In fashion.
A l'Anglaise.	After the English fashion.
Amende honorable.	Satisfactory apology.
A propos.	To the point.
Au revoir.	Adieu until we meet again.
Bas bleu.	A literary woman.
Beau ideal.	A model of beauty.
Beau monde.	The fashionable world.
Billet doux.	A love-letter.
Blasé (Blasa).	Surfeited.
Chef d'œuvre.	A master-piece.
Comme il faut (fo)	As it should be.
Compagnon (pangyon) de voyage.	A traveling companion.
Coup d'état.	A stroke of policy.
Eau (o) de Cologne.	Cologne water.
Eau de vie.	Brandy.
Voilà tout.	That is all.
Entre nous.	Between us.
Faux pas.	A mistake.
Hors de combat.	Not in a fighting condition.
On dit.	They say.
Nom de plume.	A literary title.
Valet de chambre.	A footman.
Vis à vis.	Opposite; facing.
Vive la république.	Long live the republic.

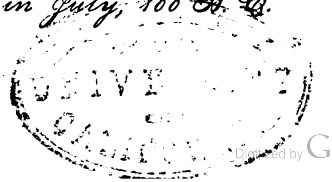
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Lesson XXVII.

DICTATION EXERCISE.

William Shakspeare, the greatest dramatic genius that ever lived, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, England, about the 23d of April, A.D. 1564. The first Dutch Governor of New York, was Peter Minuits. Aaron Burr was accused of treason, but for want of sufficient evidence, he was acquitted. Affectionate dependence on the Creator, is the spiritual life of the soul.

It is common to compare the eloquence of Demosthenes to a thunderbolt, on account of its force; and the eloquence of Cicero to a conflagration, on account of its splendor. We have within us a power by which we are enabled to distinguish good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood. The Marquis de Lafayette fitted out a vessel at his own expense, and, A.D. 1777, arrived in America to engage in the Revolutionary war. Julius Caesar, one of the greatest generals that ever lived, was born in July, 100 B.C.



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